

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

BACK TO THE FUTURE—ON A BOAT

HON. GUY VANDER JAGT

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. VANDER JAGT. Mr. Speaker, when Michael J. Fox slips "Back to the Future" in the movies, he does it in a sleek DeLorean—a sort of self-fulfilling flight of fancy.

When the S.S. *Badger* slips its moorings in Ludington, MI, on May 15, and steams toward its destination at Manitowoc, WI, it will do so in a unique marriage of the past and the future—of experience and imagination—beyond the vision of even the eccentric Prof. Emmett Brown.

But it fulfills a vision clear in the wide-eyed wonder of a young Charles Conrad, who learned to love the steam-powered vessels which ferried trains and cars, and people, from the shores of western Michigan to ports in Wisconsin.

A love of the cross-lake ferry was born in the heart of Charles Conrad, and it was never lost. When the ferry service was discontinued after a loss of commercial and passenger interest in November 1990, and its owners subsequently filed for bankruptcy, there was little question in Charles Conrad's heart as to his intentions. The ferry would not be lost for lack of a suitor.

The courtship—an apt word for a process that involved not a few trips to courtrooms—was not without its stormy moments. But the wonder of a little boy, merged with the vision and vitality of a retired businessman, finally won the hand of the widowed lady.

But setting up housekeeping has been nothing if not a witness to the fact that some ladies can be very demanding on the family budget—especially when the heart of the lady is a steam boiler, and her closet is full of old clothes.

With a singlemindedness born of a faith in his memory, and in the promise of his vision, Charles Conrad has persevered—and, given new life and a fresh wardrobe, the lady will be presented to her public, to sail the sea and generate new loves and new visions.

Of course, the resumption of Lake Michigan Carferry Service will do more than offer a new chance for the love of the sea. It will provide badly needed jobs and economic stimulation to people and ports on both sides of the lake—most notably to Ludington, the service's homeport. And the rededication to this vision which takes place on May 15 is also a statement of the future—and an additional look to the past, as Charles Conrad and his Lake Michigan Carferry Service seek to refurbish two other fine ladies, the *City of Midland* and the *Spartan*, to provide backup and to inaugurate cross-lake commercial, offpeak, operations. We are proud of Charles Conrad, the

city of Ludington, Mason County and the countless others who are contributing to revitalizing not only this vibrant slice of Lake Michigan's past, but also the future economic and commercial environment of the area.

I know that my colleagues will join me in congratulating the Lake Michigan Carferry Service on the occasion of this resumption of a grand tradition—truly a ride back, and to the future. I offer, for a glimpse of the past, and the future, two articles on the carferry service, one from the Ludington Daily News, the other from the Muskegon Chronicle:

[From the Ludington (MI) Daily News, Dec. 18, 1991]

NEW PURCHASE AGREEMENT REACHED ON CARFERRIES

(By Paul S. Peterson)

Lake Michigan Carferry Service, Inc., announced this morning that it has reached agreement with the bankruptcy trustee on the terms and conditions for purchasing the carferries and dock property.

The announcement was made during a joint breakfast meeting of the Scottville and Ludington chambers of commerce held at Gibbs Country House Restaurant.

Donald Clingan, vice president for marketing for the carferry company, outlined the new agreement, which does away with the one made between Charles Conrad and Michigan-Wisconsin Transportation Co. back in July.

Under terms approved by the bankruptcy trustee, Conrad's company can purchase the carferries for \$500,000, payable by cash and a promissory note, and the land for an additional \$375,000, making a total price of \$875,000.

The land is the 13 acres that Glen Bowden bought from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.

The trustee stipulated that the carferries and land must be purchased as a single entity, meaning no one would be permitted to buy one or the other.

The trustee set a 30-day time limit to allow for anyone to bid on the carferries and property. Deadline for bids is Jan. 17. The trustee will then consider all bids at a hearing on Feb. 18.

"We are confident that the court will approve our proposal and that it will be final on that day, or a few days thereafter," Clingan said.

Clingan said the company's attorney feels the trustee "has been reasonable but extremely firm in these negotiations."

The new agreement is structured differently than the original one," said James Anderson, executive vice president.

So far, Conrad has spent more than \$300,000 in refurbishing and improving the carferries and the operation, Clingan said.

"Before we sell ticket No. 1, Charles Conrad will have invested more than a million dollars," Clingan said.

"This is a very important day for us," Clingan said. "It is a milestone. This purchase agreement provides us with the incentive to continue the renovations of the *Badger*, hire quality people and implement our marketing plan."

Anderson said that Lake Michigan Carferry Service will be "working with a lot of old employees" as well as new ones. It is estimated that between 70 and 100 jobs will be created.

Ludington Mayor Jack R. Scott said, "This is a happy moment for me. I go back in history a bit to the time when the City of Ludington was negotiating with our esteemed state senator and we couldn't reach agreement. Fortunately for the area, Charles Conrad came along and put his financial support into the operation. I want everyone to know that Ludington solidly supports the new carferry operation and will do whatever it can to help."

Under previous owners, Michigan-Wisconsin Transportation, the carferries last ran over 13 months ago.

CARFERRY SERVICE FILLS MORE KEY POSITIONS

Lake Michigan Carferry Service, Inc., is beginning to fill key personnel positions as it heads toward its May 15 inauguration date.

Don Clingan, vice president for marketing, introduced members of the carferry company's staff, including Captain Bruce Masse, who will be head captain, and Chief Engineer Steve Morong.

Joining the staff is Thom Hawley, who has been named manager of onshore operations, focusing on passenger accommodations. Others introduced were Paul Piper, accountant and controller, Skip McCumber, who will be in charge of tour development and on-board cruise director, Carol Thompson, superintendent of the marine shop, Roger Liebetreu and Robert Nash, both of the marine shop.

Clingan said the company is moving forward with marketing plans that will include such on-board amenities as numerous gift shops, a historical display of maritime history, particularly as it pertains to the carferries, an improved food service, possibly a passenger elevator and, if equipment permits, a video system that will allow passengers to learn about what is available to them in Mason County and Manitowoc.

"Our marketing studies show that we will serve a seven-state area containing more than 50 million people," Clingan said. "Our immediate goal is to attract 80,000 passengers in 1992, and have it grow from that point."

Clingan said a weekend-long—May 15-17—cruise operation will kick off the sailing season. Regularly scheduled sailings will begin May 18 with one trip a day. Beginning June 25, however, there will be two round trips daily. The season will end Sept. 15.

"We have done extensive refurbishing of the *Badger*," Clingan said. Included are the repainting of the staterooms and a complete overhaul of the passenger lounge.

"We paved over the cardeck with 325 tons of asphalt, no small amount," he said. That weight is considerably less than if the *Badger* were carrying 32 loaded railroad freight cars.

Clingan said it is the company's hope to have a maritime festival in May to help inaugurate the resumption of cross-lake service.

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

[From the Muskegon Chronicle, Apr. 26, 1992]

CROSS-LAKE SERVICE TO GET A NEW LIFE

(By Terry Judd)

LUDINGTON—As he dodges sparks from welders working against the clock to renovate the S.S. Badger, Holland businessman Charles Conrad harkens back to his youth, when he used to explore Ludington's car ferries stem to stern.

His father, James Burt Conrad, worked 35 years for the rail company operating ferries in Ludington. Young Charles Conrad often had free reign of the ships as they crossed Lake Michigan.

He also worked with "the bilge gang," cleaning out water from the ships and greasing hull interiors to prevent rust. He later was a purser.

"I was all over those ships—in the engine room, the pilot house," Conrad said. "Those ferries were a big part of my childhood."

Now, at age 74, Conrad again is spending much of his time walking through cross-lake ferries—this time the 40-year-old Badger, which he now owns along with the ships Spartan and City of Midland. When service to Manitowoc, Wis., is inaugurated May 18 out of Ludington, the Badger will be the only steam car ferry on the Great Lakes.

"This is a new rebirth for car-ferry service, with a new mission to serve people, to serve industry and to serve trucking," Conrad said.

"We will have the best service, the best equipment and the best results for the economy and employment."

Even as crews complete extensive renovations in three short weeks, officials with Conrad's Lake Michigan Carferry Service are actively promoting the schedule, which calls for two round trips each day between Ludington and Manitowoc during the peak season.

The service also will offer one daily round-trip in the early and later part of the sailing season.

The Badger can accommodate more than 500 passengers and 120 automobiles or 40 commercial buses. Campers, trailers and other recreational vehicles also can be placed on board. The 60-mile trip takes four hours.

To lure passengers, the Badger is being totally refurbished to make it more like a cruise ship than a ferry for hauling railroad cars, as it originally was designed.

The cavernlike lower level, once used primarily for railroad cars, has been paved to accommodate automobiles, buses and trucks. New stairways have been added from the car area up to the ship's lower passenger deck. On this level, a former passenger lounge is being converted into a casual dining area by being expanded toward the rear wheelhouse.

On the same level, 16 staterooms have been replaced by shops, a maritime museum, a television room and a video-game room. In addition, the 44 staterooms remaining have been upgraded. Wheelchair lifts are being added.

On the next level, the upper deck, interior space is being increased. The former dining room is being upgraded to a more formal dining area and is being enlarged by enclosing a former open stern deck, once used for automobiles.

Much of the interior of the 410-foot-long vessel is being painted and carpeted in whites, teals and grays. Even the pilot house has been decked in carpeting—a touch, Capt. Bruce Massie notes, that will make it easier on his feet.

In all, Conrad is pouring \$1.2 million into the Badger to shift the image of the car ferry

from that of a railroad-car hauler to a service catering to people. The Badger no longer is carrying railroad cars, although Conrad hopes to attract truckers with service during non-peak times.

"What we are going to do this season is offer a coast-to-coast family cruise in four hours," Conrad said. "This will be the best summer operation this ship or port has ever seen."

For Ludington, Conrad's efforts continue a tradition of cross-lake ferry service that began in 1875 when the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway initiated service from Ludington to Sheboygan, Wis. The service expanded and prospered by the turn of the century.

In 1940, the City of Midland was built as the first railroad car ferry to have passenger accommodations on two decks.

Seven years later, the Pere Marquette Railway was acquired by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. By 1952, the Spartan and the Badger were added to the fleet as the largest car ferries ever built, costing \$5 million each. The ships were promoted as "The Golden Link" in rail traffic.

But with the advent of diesel locomotives and an expanding interstate highway system, there was less need for rail and passenger traffic. By 1980, Chesapeake & Ohio abandoned service to Milwaukee; two years later, service to Manitowoc ended.

In 1983, the railroad sold the operation to Glen Bowden and George Towns, who formed the Michigan-Wisconsin Transportation Co. Reduced ferry service operated for eight years before the company halted operations and filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in 1991.

By July, Conrad had negotiated to buy the three vessels and resume cross-lake service by 1992. However, his plans were delayed until Feb. 18, when the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Grand Rapids approved the sale.

Conrad said his involvement with the car ferries stemmed from his membership on the Ludington Mass Transit Authority, which briefly considered lending state transportation funds to keep the ships running.

When that proposal fell apart, Conrad stepped in.

His effort to revive the ferry has received strong support from Ludington and Manitowoc. Both cities are actively promoting the service through the Mason County Economic Development Alliance and the Lakeshore Development & Visitors Bureau in Manitowoc.

Both states estimate that the cross-lake ferry operation could pump \$13 million into Wisconsin and \$14 million into Michigan, provided it carries 80,000 passengers this summer. Conrad said 80,000 passengers is a conservative goal, and the operation should not have a problem breaking even.

"We expect to be in the black because this is a very good economic operation," he said. "We have good management and the best crew we could assemble."

Don Clingan, vice president of marketing for Lake Michigan Carferry Service, said he receives hundreds of inquiries a day about the service, and families already are booking reservations.

The cross-lake ferry is just the latest twist in Conrad's successful career, which started with the car ferries in the 1920s. He eventually moved from Ludington in 1937 to work in refrigeration service for a Grand Rapids company.

Four years later, he moved to Holland to continue his work in refrigeration before joining Kildhold Manufacturing Co. in Lan-

sing. While there, he learned how to design and manufacture environmental-simulation chambers, used to test aviation equipment.

After the war, Conrad started his own air-conditioning and refrigeration business in Holland, then formed Conrad Inc. to build test chambers for precision aviation parts.

His interest led to the development of a freezer capable of reaching a then unprecedented 250 degrees below zero.

In the early 1960s, he founded Termotron Industries in Holland to build advanced test chambers used with the nation's space program. He sold Termotron in 1980 and at one time owned four Ludington-area resorts.

"I feel good about what I'm doing here," he said.

I have no trouble sleeping at night because we are going to be successful here."

ROCCO MAGNOTTA HONORED BY WHITE PLAINS CHAPTER OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in honor of Rocco Magnotta, who is being honored as Man of the Year by White Plains Chapter No. 1758 of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees. Rocco Magnotta enjoys a special place in the hearts of many in White Plains, and I know they join me in paying tribute to his many contributions to the community.

Rocco Magnotta has lived and served in White Plains his entire life. He worked as an audit clerk for the White Plains City Welfare Department and was director of Retired Letter Carriers. He was the driving force behind the organizing of the White Plains chapter of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, serving as president, treasurer, legislative chairman, and chief adviser on administrative duties.

Rocco Magnotta has used his energy and talents on behalf of many worthy organizations. He was original organizer of a campaign against cerebral palsy that raised \$110,000. He was also original founder of a national campaign to raise funds and awareness of muscular dystrophy. Rocco Magnotta has also brought his commitment to the Sons of Italy, Knights of Columbus, and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize Rocco Magnotta as Man of the Year. I know that all of White Plains and the many organizations he is a part of have benefited from his good will and dedication. He has indeed touched many, and I know that my colleagues join me in wishing him the best in the years to come.

IN SUPPORT OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE CASA MALPAIS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK BILL

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce today legislation to authorize the Interior Department to provide assistance to the Casa Malpais historic landmark in Springerville, AZ.

The Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark is a 14.5-acre archaeological site located near the towns of Springerville and Eager in northeastern Arizona. The site was occupied around A.D. by one of the largest and most sophisticated Mogollon communities in the United States.

Casa Malpais is an extraordinarily rich archaeological site. A large masonry pueblo including stairways, Great Kiva complex, fortification wall, prehistoric trail, catacombs, sacred chambers, and rock panels are just some of the features of this site. Due to its size, condition, and complexity, the site offers an unparalleled opportunity to study ancient society in the southwest and, as such, is of national significance.

This legislation would establish the Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark as an affiliated unit of the National Park Service. Affiliated status would authorize the resources and protection necessary to preserve this treasure. As a member of the family of affiliated national landmarks, the public would also have greater exposure to the Casa Malpais site.

The local communities support this legislation. The town of Springerville is in the process of obtaining the property from the State of Arizona and it has expended \$100,000 to investigate, interpret, and protect the site. Local officials have also taken steps to ensure that all research and development of the site is conducted in consultation with affiliated local native American tribes.

I ask my colleagues to support this measure. It will enhance the landmark's attributes for the enjoyment and education of local communities, the State, and the Nation. By supporting this measure, we can help open this unique window of history through which we can study and learn of our rich heritage.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DEFENSE ECONOMIC ADJUSTMENT CONVERSION AND REINVESTMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Defense Economic Adjustment, Conversion, and Reinvestment Act of 1992, and ask that it be referred to the appropriate committees.

The bill proposes to build upon the framework enacted in 1990 to systematically address

the problems of economic transition resulting from current and future reductions in the U.S. defense budget in ways that will maximize the benefits to this economy in both the short term and the long term.

A section-by-section analysis follows my remarks, and I would like to invite all interested Members to cosponsor this worthwhile bill and to work for its enactment:

SUMMARY OF THE LEGISLATION

This 1992 proposal follows the pattern of the 1990 defense conversion bill that was enacted as division D (sections 4001 through 4304) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 510 of the 101st Congress).

The previous bill created a governmental mechanism to deal, at an early stage, with the problems and opportunities presented by the largest military and defense budget retrenchment since World War II. To accomplish this objective, the legislation authorized, for 1991, the modest sum of \$200 million—as a down payment—to help communities, workers, and businesses make the transition to more peace-oriented activities.

This 1992 bill is intended to create a long-term, 5-year program, so economic conversion and readjustment can be addressed on a rational basis. The long term nature of this authorization proposal has further advantages. It is not a budget for budget purposes, because it is not an appropriation. It need not violate any element of the 1990 Budget Summit Agreement, because the walls between defense and non-defense expenditures are scheduled under the agreement to be eliminated in 1993, and there would be five years to accomplish the goals of this program.

The level of expenditure recommended by this bill is in accordance with the House version budget resolution for fiscal year 1993 (House Concurrent Resolution 287; House Report 102-450), which allocates the sum of \$2.956 to economic conversion purposes (see Economic Conversion Table, pages 232-233). Support for this sum is found in the recommendations for a \$3.1 program made to the House Budget Committee by the House majority leader (Mr. Gephardt) on February 10 and 14, 1992, and my own testimony to that committee on February 19th and follow up memorandum of March 2, 1992.

The highlights of the bill are as follows:

Communities: \$50 million would be provided to cities and towns through the Economic Development Administration of the Department of Commerce to assist communities to adjust to 120 projected base closings and 107 partial closings and realignments.

Work force: \$1 billion would be authorized to help workers, scientists, engineers, and technicians displaced, and threatened with imminent displacement, by the defense build-down. The Congressional Budget Office predicts that 1 million people will be displaced from the defense establishment by 1995, and the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment estimates that the layoffs may reach 2½ million over the next decade.

This program would emphasize reeducation and retraining in areas where job openings already exist (such as machining and tooling, civil and environmental engineering, math and science education, construction) or emerging industries where new positions are being created.

It would utilize innovative techniques pioneered by the private sector, such as the successful "Skills Conversion Program" of the 1970's developed by the National Society of

Professional Engineers, the combined Apprenticeship-Community College Degree Program developed by the National Tooling and Machine Association, and the Worker Assistance Center sponsored by the General Electric Company and its unions. It would seek to utilize the resources and skills of the private sector, especially the unions, and would concentrate on reaching affected workers and technicians before they are discharged so that possibilities of a smooth transition to other employment are maximized.

Industry: In recognition of the fact that approximately \$87 billion in defense contracts will be canceled or curtailed over the next 5 years, the bill would create a \$1 billion industrial transition fund that would be divided in two parts. Half of the fund (\$500 million) would underwrite and guarantee loans to assist defense contractors transition to more peace-oriented products, processes, and services for both domestic and international markets. Similar authority exists under the Trade Adjustment Act. These resources are believed to support at least \$5 billion in such loans. The other half of the fund would be targeted to a spectrum of infrastructure projects that would directly support economic transition by such companies.

Exports: To take advantage of the unprecedented opportunities unfolding overseas in this decade, the bill contains a \$200 million package of supplementary resources for American companies through existing institutions such as the Export-Import Bank, the A.I.D. Program and the International Financial Institutions to provide front-end help in building American exports of projects, products, and services.

Small Business: The balance of the \$3 billion would be devoted to substantially supplementing existing Small Business Administration programs of business loans, community development corporation loans, venture capital, and small business innovation grants. Small firms, which are agile at innovating new products and services, are one of society's primary adjustment mechanisms. S.A.B. reports have documented that small business create more than half of all the jobs in our economy, and during recessions, such as now, when large corporations often cut back employment, the percentage of job creating by small firms can reach 80 or 100 percent.

In this area, we are cooperating with Representative LaFalce's Small Business Committee, which has approved an authorization bill this year (H.R. 4111), which could accomplish many of the objectives of this bill in the small business field.

FUNDING CONSIDERATIONS

With the 1990 legislation as a \$200 million precedent, this bill would also be funded by dollar-for-dollar reductions in the Defense Department budget, as a direct peace dividend.

The 1992 bill provides explicit authority for the funds authorized this year to be transferred through the Defense Department budget to the appropriate civilian agencies, as in the 1990 statute, along the lines set forth in the Riegle amendment to this year's defense appropriations bill. Such a provision would remove all doubt about congressional intention to have the funds for the Economic Conversion Program deployed and spent, and is needed in answer to the very real roadblocks thrown up by the Bush administration to this program.

REESTABLISHING THE CIVILIAN CHARACTER OF THE ECONOMY

During the cold war, the U.S. military establishment, including the defense industrial

base, grew in size and importance relative to the civilian economy. For example, the allocation of Federal research funds, had been maintained at about half for defense and half for civilian purposes for many years. During the 1980s, however, the proportion swung to 3/4 military and 1/4 civilian, and the allocation currently is about 60 percent military and 40 percent civilian. Now that the superpower threat has receded, it seems to me that the country ought to revert to at least a 50-50 division of these Federal funds, so that pressing civilian R&D needs are addressed. I will soon introduce a congressional resolution to that effect.

Overall, I take a back seat to no Member in advocating an iron strength for U.S. armed forces and the supporting defense industrial base. My four years of work in modernizing the pending Defense Production Act is testimony to my dedication to these goals.

However, we were also warned at the time of the revolutionary war about maintaining large standing armies in time of peace. Forty years ago, President, Eisenhower, also a distinguished former military commander, warned us about the dangers of overemphasizing the military-industrial complex. Now that the Warsaw pact has dissolved, it is my feeling that the previous balance in our economy be restored, and that we avoid the temptation of using the military, in the extreme, as a welfare program. Taking up the tools and programs of economic conversion, adjustment and reinvestment can be the antidote to such temptations, which would be corrosive of our national values and hazardous to our long-term economic health.

There is certainly plenty of room to develop and programs that adapt defense industrial and scientific objectives for dual military and civilian purposes. I have supported such initiatives in the past—for example, last year's Defense Advance Manufacturing Program—and expect to support such efforts in the future. However, I also believe there should be purely civilian-oriented initiatives in any defense conversion program, and that the major thrust of such a program should be to recycle the prime community, personnel, and business assets not currently required by the Defense Department to meet the vital economic needs of the American people.

Such an emphasis also makes clear to the world the traditional American interests in peaceful, democratic, and market-oriented policies elsewhere in the world, and enhances American capabilities to participate in and shape these developments.

SIZE OF THE DEFENSE BUDGET

According to the President's Council of Economic Advisors, defense expenditures in fiscal year 1992 are estimated at \$311.5 billion, of which \$299.3 will be in the Department of Defense ("Economic Indicators," C.E.A., December 1991, page 33).

Proposals for reducing this sum range from the President's figure of \$50 billion (\$10 billion per year for 5 years)—to \$210 billion (\$30 billion per year for 7 years), made by some Members of the Senate.

The cutbacks in personnel, base structure, and defense contracts that I have outlined are certain to have major consequences for communities, workers, and businesses in every corner of this country.

IMPACT OF DEFENSE BUDGET REDUCTIONS MAGNIFIED BY THE RECESSION

These massive reductions are piling atop an economy that is deeply into recession, unemployment, and structural problems in dealing with the new and fierce global competition that is already claiming almost one-

third of the U.S. automobile market and virtually 100 percent of some electronics markets.

Since June, 1990, when the current recession began, unemployment has increased by 2.68 million (from 6.56 million in June '90 to 9.24 million in Feb. '92). Long-term unemployment (15 weeks or more) has more than tripled, from 1 million to 3.2 million (see "Economic Indicators," Dec. 1991, page 11 and Feb. 1992, page 11). GM is closing 21 plants and laying off 74,000 people.

HOW ECONOMIC CONVERSION LEGISLATION CAN HELP

But, the bright side of defense reductions is that the resources involved can, if intelligently managed, be shifted to more productive civilian pursuits. The benefits of such economic adjustment, conversion, and/or reinvestment can be huge and measurable because the military properties and facilities, the companies, with their state-of-the-art equipment and expert managements, and the scientific, technical, and highly skilled production personnel constitute some of the richest crown jewels of our economy. With wise policies, these top-of-the-line resources have a powerful potential to preserve and produce jobs.

One concrete example is infrastructure reinvestment. A June 1990 sophisticated study by the American Road and Transportation Builders Association found that an increased investment of \$25 billion per year in physical infrastructure would raise labor productivity by one-half percent (a 23% increase) in ten years and would increase corporate profits by \$10 billion per year within 5 years and almost \$30 billion within 20 years. This potential is beyond the short-term and long-term job creation potential of such investment. Such benefits provide additional support for the infrastructure elements of the bill being introduced today.

Another example, that demonstrates the wide benefits of active programs of Economic Adjustment/Conversion/Reinvestment, is a Defense Department report on 100 bases that were converted to civilian uses over a 25 year period ("Twenty Five Years of Civilian Reuse [1961-1986]"). Employment at these facilities was 48 percent higher than when they were used for military purposes.

Another excellent example is the "Skills Conversion Program," which the National Society of Professional Engineers developed under a \$2 million Department of Labor contract in the early 1970s. The society surveyed prospects for job creation for technical personnel across the country in such fields as heavy and light construction, environmental protection, energy, health and medicine, oceanography, security, and criminal justice. After estimating where 54,000 jobs were likely to be created in the next three years, the group designed courses to qualify people for these jobs. The results were that, during the time the program was allowed to operate, virtually all who were enrolled were rehired before the courses were completed.

The National Tooling and Machining Association has created several apprenticeship programs, including one joined to a community college associates degree, that is operating in Rhode Island and Maryland. This combination has proved very effective in training people for existing jobs that are vacant because appropriately trained people cannot now be found.

TRANSITIONAL NATURE OF PROGRAMS

These successes prove that well managed economic adjustment/conversion/reinvestment programs can be workable, temporary,

and highly cost-effective. They can ease the transition of facilities, businesses and workers from one productive use to another, and often to a higher level of productivity. This is just what our Nation needs to become more competitive.

RECORD OF CONGRESS ON THESE ISSUES IS COMMENDABLE

Congress can be proud of its record of actually establishing such a program as a part of the defense build-down process. Hearings were held in 1988, 1989, and 1990 in the Subcommittee on Economic Stabilization of the House Banking Committee, which I had the privilege of chairing during those years. The bills offered by such leaders as Representatives Gejdenson, Mavroules, and Weiss were combined with my own proposals and emerged as our comprehensive bill (H.R. 3999).

These proposals were the basis for the legislation enacted into law in 1990 as division D of Public Law 101-510, authorizing \$200 million for the economic adjustment process. The Appropriation Committees of Congress immediately funded this effort in full (Public Law 101-511). In 1991, bills were introduced in both the House and the Senate to make defense adjustment a multi-year program (H.R. 2366 [Representative Oakar] and S. 1317 [Senator Pell]).

These efforts set the stage for the 1992 effort in which the chair of the House Armed Services Committee (Representative Aspin) is playing such a prominent part. A commendation, very much in order, is for the House majority leader (Mr. Gephardt) who has exercised leadership in the true sense by his vision, his frequent testimony, his general encouragement, and his active and consistent efforts to promote consensus on legislation in this area.

RECORD OF THE PRESIDENT IS ALMOST NON- EXISTENT

In striking contrast, this administration has done virtually nothing to address the issues of economic transition, which is bad enough this for area of historic opportunity. What is even worse, they have frustrated the efforts undertaken by Congress.

For nearly a year, the administration refused to spend any of the money appropriated in 1990 by Congress. Finally, the Labor Department agreed to take delivery of the \$150 million allocated to retraining, but we understand they have actually spent less than \$10 million of this amount. The Commerce Department still refuses to use its appropriation of \$50 million, even though Senator Riegle's amendment this year explicitly authorized and directed the department to do so.

THE ISSUE OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE

It is sad that a year and a half has gone by since Congress acted in this urgent matter, this do-little administration has done so little to react to the problems.

Unfortunately, the President has not chosen to become involved. If he were, the problems I described with the Cabinet departments could have been resolved with a couple of one-minute telephone calls. I have always thought that was the job we elected the President to do. What should we say about a President who chooses to remain uninvolved with one of the most important economic issues of this decade and, indeed, this generation?

From the time the Iron Curtain descended across Europe to the end of the cold war—a conclusion which promises a better life for all concerned—was a period of over 40 years. A generation of Americans, literally, de-

voted their efforts to maintaining this Nation's military and industrial strength to provide time for peoples of the world to judge, and reject, the Communist experiment. Are we now going to throw the cold war heroes out in the cold?

CONGRESS SHOULD ENACT THIS PROGRAM

We have a historic opportunity of building on the framework of the 1990 economic adjustment legislation, which provides for using the President's committee to coordinate a systematic attack on transition problems by the already existing departments and agencies of government. This framework already provides for coordination, oversight, and reporting mechanisms. The framework already mobilizes the experience our government has accumulated in economic development matters since the 1930s.

What is being recommended now is that we match the resources to the size and length and difficulty of the defense build-down process, by shifting one percent—a tiny fraction of the defense budget—to these adjustment and reinvestment mechanisms.

Funds invested to help our communities, workers, professionals, industries and businesses will not only alleviate human distress, but it will assist more rapid transition to a more productive, more competitive American economy.

The Congress, in its wisdom, will weigh these proposals and many others en route to its final decisions on the legislative program for this year and future years. In my opinion, the Defense Economic Adjustment/Reinvestment Program is among the most promising in terms of multiple and multiplying benefits of pay-back in new jobs, new businesses, new uses for prime resources. In my judgment, this program will generate new revenues that would reduce the net costs of this and other government programs.

Because of this extraordinary promise, I strongly recommend such an economic adjustment program and hope that Congress will continue its enviable record of responsibility in this area by enacting it in appropriate scope and detail.

CONGRATULATIONS TO UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL PIONEERS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the members of the University High School varsity basketball team in Normal, IL, for their commitment and dedication. This year the U-High Pioneers were cochampions of the Corn Belt Conference and runner-up in the class A State tournament. They had 29 wins and only 4 losses.

These young men have worked long and hard, and I know that their friends and families are very proud of them. I am proud of them too. In a time when we hear of so many problems among youngsters in America, the U-High Pioneers are indeed a breath of fresh air.

I wish to congratulate the entire team and commend Pioneer head coach, Cal Hubbard, for his fine leadership.

H.R. 3681—DEMOCRACY DAY

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, voter turnout in this Nation is plunging to record lows. In 1990, only 36.4 percent of the eligible population voted—the lowest turnout for an off year election since 1942. According to the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, voter turnout in the primaries held so far has fallen 11.8 percent from 1988.

With broad, bipartisan support from Members of this body, I have introduced legislation designed to help buck the trend of low voter participation.

H.R. 3681 would make election day every 2 years a legal holiday called Democracy Day. Although it will be a legal holiday, Democracy Day is not a paid, no-work day. You cannot put a price tag on democracy; it is worth far more than a day's pay. Additionally, there is no evidence that Americans want a paid holiday as a precondition to voting.

There is some evidence, however, to suggest that one of the largest barriers to voting is the busy daily schedule of the American people. The demands of home, work and family life often make it extraordinarily difficult to find the time to make it to the polls to vote and get objective information about candidates.

The Oregon chapter of the National Federation of Independent Businesses has responded to this challenge. In observance of Democracy Day, the Oregon chapter of the NFIB is asking its members to give their employees who need it an extra hour or two off to vote. It is a simple action that could have a significant impact for millions of Americans who work for small businesses, if the impressive work of the Oregon NFIB can be duplicated in communities across the country.

This is just one of the initiatives that organizations including the National PTA, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the Secretaries of State Association will undertake to make Democracy Day a success.

I hope the Members will consider the following letter endorsing Democracy Day when the legislation comes before this body for a vote:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF
INDEPENDENT BUSINESS,
Washington, DC, May 1, 1992.

Hon. RON WYDEN,

House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR RON: The ability to vote in free elections in order to change or retain government representation is one of the greatest rights and greatest privileges that any citizen can possess. It is also a responsibility that we too often take for granted. As successful business owners, NFIB members have a deep commitment to keeping America economically and politically strong.

H.R. 3681, legislation introduced by Congressman Ron Wyden, can play a role in encouraging participation in elections and the democratic process to ensure that the rights we possess today are passed on to our children. The right to vote is particularly important to small business owners who have made sacrifices in an attempt to achieve the American dream.

Democracy Day provides a positive avenue to encourage representation that is truly "of

the people and by the people." This day promotes greater awareness of voting procedures and encourages activism on the part of every American.

If you are interested in becoming a cosponsor of this legislation or need additional information, please contact Joan McCarter in Congressman Ron Wyden's office at 225-4811.

Sincerely,

JOHN J. MOTLEY III,
Vice President,
Federal Governmental Relations.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR EQUALITY AND EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Association for Equality and Excellence in Education [AEEE]. For 15 years, AEEE has supported those who work in TRIO and other educational opportunity programs in the New York-New Jersey area. AEEE represents individuals who give of themselves day in and day out providing vital support to disadvantaged students at the post-secondary level. Without a doubt, their energies are making an important difference in the lives of innumerable young people and of our entire Nation.

These professionals, employed in educational opportunity centers, student support services, Talent Research, Upward Bound, and other educational opportunity programs in the New York area, give tirelessly for themselves to ensure access to higher education for disadvantaged youths. Their guidance and direction has been instrumental in influencing in a very positive way the course of many lives.

In times of economic difficulty it is particularly important that our young people be encouraged to pursue opportunities that will enhance their potential for success. AEEE is there to provide that support. Through services such as educational and financial aid counseling, tutoring, cultural activities, and career counseling, TRIO programs reach out and pull up low-income youth. As we face new challenges in the global marketplace, our Nation's competitiveness will increasingly depend on our ability to train and educate our youth. Statistics show that our low-income youth represent an important, largely untapped resource that hold the potential for making an enormous contribution to our national productivity. AEEE professionals are critical to tapping that resource to benefit all of us.

AEEE provides important support through development workshops, conferences, student scholarships, and advocacy for TRIO programs. This work can indeed make a critical difference in the lives of those served by these programs. It has been my privilege in the Congress to be able to work to ensure that, in a time of severe budgetary constraints, the TRIO programs are able to continue operating. I commit to you that I will continue to work for that critical funding and to remove the budget firewalls which are preventing the redirection of funds from the defense budget to important

domestic priorities such as the TRIO program. Thousands of students have benefited from the commitment and expertise of these professionals, and I know that they join me in honoring AEEE and its important work. I am proud to salute AEEE and I look forward to continuing to work together to enhance educational excellence and opportunity.

**HATS OFF TO PEORIA, IL,
BARBER, BOB SECRETAN**

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues one of my constituents Bob Secretan.

Bob is an 88-year-old barber at Bob's Barbershop. Bob, at one time, had a disease called Paget's and now has arthritis, but don't think this affects his ability to cut hair. As Bob says, his legs are not so strong any more but his legs do not cut hair.

He graduated from barber college in Peoria in 1931 and says he'll probably be a barber 40 to 50 more years. I say more power to him.

At this time I would like to insert into the RECORD an article by Jo Ann Newberg from the Peoria Journal Star, "Barber, 88: I'm Still Standing."

BARBER, 88: I'M STILL STANDING

(By Jo Ann Newberg)

WASHINGTON.—Bob Secretan, 88-year-old proprietor of Bob's Barbershop, 118 N. Main St., says his legs aren't so good any more.

"But then I don't cut hair with my legs," he says with a grin. "I should have a stool. I could get around better. I can stand behind the chair, but I have to have a cane to walk. I had Paget's disease, and now I have arthritis."

When he was treated for Paget's, a bone disorder characterized by enlargement and bowing of limbs, doctors said he had the worst case they had ever seen, according to Secretan.

"They worked with my blood and now I'm cured of that, but I got arthritis so bad I could've cried," he said.

Standing behind his barber chair, he demonstrates how he props his arms on the back of the chair for support when cutting hair.

"I graduated from barber college in Peoria in 1931," he says. "We cut hair there for 40 or 50 cents. I took my state board three times at the old Jefferson Hotel."

Secretan couldn't find work as a barber during the Depression, so he moved to Elgin to work in a watch factory, and barbered on the side. He got laid off in 1938 and returned to central Illinois to look for work.

"In 1938, I started cutting hair in the middle of the block on South Main Street," he said. "There were four grocery stores and two drug stores then. They're all gone now."

But Secretan's memories aren't gone.

He talks non-stop about the two shops he almost bought for around \$300, until they were sold right from under him; about renting a shop for \$25 a month that had gallon jugs of tonic in the back room, all partly emptied by a previous barber with a drinking problem.

He recalls the fire that burned him out when he had only \$375 in insurance. He re-

members paying for the first garbage hauling and helping purchase the first Christmas lights on Washington Square. The garbage collector had nine children, and old Dr. Monroe delivered all of them without charge.

"When you went to see the doctor, he would say just leave a dollar or two on your way out. He would give all my kids shots for \$2. I would cut his kid's hair after school."

There was Charlie, who helped build his house and sat on his wife's tombstone every day after she died. One fellow wanted his long hair shaved up both sides and the rest left alone. He never came back.

There was the old guy who would look in his window and see two or three customers waiting on a bench. The man would run across the street to the shop of Spike the barber and tell him, "He's got three more of your customers." And Spike would answer, "I'll have to shoot him yet."

With a twinkle in his eye, Secretan says, "I'll probably be a barber another 40 or 50 years."

He quickly amends that statement. "If I'm still on my feet by Labor Day, I'll see what to do. My wife wanted me to retire four years ago."

He and his wife, Estrel, have a son, Terry Lee, a daughter, Debra Young, and three grandchildren.

"We even had a great-granddaughter. She goes all the time," Secretan says. "My son was named after Terry in the cartoon, 'Terry and the Pirates.' He lives in Washington."

The interview over, Secretan climbs back into his barber chair and resumes reading U.S. News and World Report. "You know hair styles have changed. President Bush started out with a tapered neck and now he's had his neck cut round."

**CONTROLLING THE CABLE
MONOPOLY**

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, my constituents are frustrated about cable television—and rightly so. Nearly 500 have signed petitions recently asking for Congress, the FCC, and local governments to work together to allow new, effective competition or to allow for local regulation. I agree with them.

The Daily Review of Hayward, CA, in my congressional district recently editorialized on the matter. I recommend it for my colleagues:

CONTROLLING THE CABLE MONOPOLY

Legislation to rein in soaring cable television rates cleared a key House committee last week, giving consumers hope that they might one day obtain relief from rapacious cable companies.

The bill left the House telecommunications subcommittee on a 17-7 vote and is expected to easily win approval in the full House Energy and Commerce Committee in May. Both opponents and proponents of the bill considered the sub-committee the key battleground.

The bill won approval after a weaker version endorsed by the cable industry and the Bush administration was defeated.

The Senate passed a similar bill in January.

The bills require the Federal Communications Commission to establish a formula to

fix cable rates that companies can charge for basic service.

There's no question that the cable monopoly must be controlled. Since 1986, when cable was de-regulated, rates have risen at three times the rates of inflation.

Consumers in many areas, such as the San Ramon and Livermore valleys, cannot receive most television reception without cable. Many subdivisions were wired for cable when they were built and contain deed restrictions that forbid visible antennae. Rabbit ears just don't work.

The House needs to push the bill through and work out a suitable bill with the Senate version in the conference committee.

The president doesn't like the bill but, with an election looming in November, Bush could be hard-pressed to ignore the voting cable customers in favor of the companies that enjoy monopolies. We'd like to see the president have to make that decision.

Congress should give him the opportunity. Then we hope consumers can get some fair relief.

**IN LOVING MEMORY OF SABRIYA
IHSAN BAKEWELL**

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 2, 1992, I joined hundreds of friends and family members of Mr. and Mrs. Danny Bakewell at St. Elizabeth Catholic Church, Altadena, CA, presided by His Excellency Bishop Carl A. Fisher, Auxiliary Bishop of Los Angeles and Rev. Father Alfred Dean to celebrate the passing of their daughter Sabriya Ihsan Bakewell.

I enter into the RECORD her obituary:

SABRIYA IHSAN BAKEWELL

OBITUARY

Born on March 13, 1975 to Danny and Aline Bakewell, Sabriya Bakewell was the special gift from God, blessing the lives of all who knew her. She was the youngest of three Bakewell children bringing joy, laughter and a free spirited feeling of love to her siblings, parents, relatives and friends. As she grew she began to demonstrate personality characteristics that reflected the essence of her loving parents coupled with her own unique ability to bring a ray of light and happiness to almost any situation.

Like her father, Sabriya was both energetic and athletic. A high school junior at Alverno School in Pasadena, she was a starting member of their varsity volleyball team and a spirited leader. She also possessed a strong sense of herself as a young African American woman with a deep feeling of pride for her heritage. Because she loved herself and who she was, Sabriya was able to love and respect all people, no matter what their ethnic background. She respected and understood the strength and beauty of ethnic diversity. The love and fun she shared with her friends reflected that essence. She was like a goodwill ambassador with a list of friends as diverse in make-up as the United Nations.

Her best friend was her mother who recalls her daughter as being one who was "slow to anger and easy to forgive." Never judgmental, Sabriya was always willing to walk that extra mile, giving people space and freedom to be themselves and treating

them the way she wanted to be treated. Her genuine warmth and concern for the well being of people prompted Sabriya to desire to follow in her mother's professional footsteps and someday become an attorney.

She was also an extremely fun loving and creative person who loved to dance and play sports, and was always the life of the party. Yet, she used her quiet time wisely to find her inner peace by writing poetry and listening to good music, especially her favorite song, "Beauty and the Beast". But the lesson of her life that we can all learn from was her eternally optimistic presence in troubling times. Her father says, when things were tough or when she had a problem she always took the high road. If there was a 90 percent bad situation, Sabriya would convince you that a 10 percent good was all you needed to pull you through.

Her name was Sabriya Ihsan, Arabic for "patient, performer of good deeds." With her passing on Tuesday, April 28, 1992, the good deeds she gave to us all will be cherished and dearly missed. All those whose lives she touched would confirm, with a smile, that Sabriya Ihsan Bakewell indeed lived out the true meaning of her name. Sabriya is the happiest and kindest person we ever knew.

Sabriya is survived by her parents Danny and Aline Bakewell, her brother Danny, Jr., her sister Brandi Bakewell, grandparents Curtis and Orita Moret, and Marybell Brazile Bakewell and Edward Trepagnier, great uncles and aunts Earl Bakewell, Edward Brazile, Delores Brazile Lewis, Vera Paul, George and Marion Poche, Genieve and Earnest Bastian and Melba Adams, aunts and uncles Pamela Bakewell and Hesham Swify, Joni and Nathan Folse, Curtis and Terese Moret, Jr., Allen and Lauren Moret, cousins Donny, Jamie and Brandon Ihsan Brooks, Fatima Sabriya and Amira Swify, Pamela Mitchell, Megan, Ravan and Ryan Moret, Allison and Nicholas Moret, Melissa and Nathan Folse, Jr., Eric and Paula Brazile, Eric, Jr. and Lauren Brazile, Lawrence Carter, Vernell Bakewell, Calvin and Renaud Poche, Linde Decuir, Rosalind Jones, Hubank, Otto, Gigi, Luke and Lisa Bastian, Rochelle Dominguez, Beatrice Jones, Charles Adams and Susan Thibodeaux, special family Brenda Marsh Mitchell and family, Noel and Karen Foucher.

Our deep sympathy to the Bakewell family. May God bless them, and may Sabriya rest in peace.

NEW YORK CITY COP OF THE MONTH

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor some of the police officers of New York City who have demonstrated exceptional service during the past year. These dedicated individuals have patrolled the streets and watched over our safety every day.

I respectfully salute these heroes from the 9th Precinct New York City Police Department, who in the past year were recognized by being named "Cop of the Month":

July 1991: P.O. Lawrence Shaddin and P.O. Thomas Doyle.

August 1991: P.O. Edwin Murphy and P.O. John Guilford.

September 1991: P.O. Reynaldo Serpa.
October 1991: Sgt. Michael Ahearn and P.O. Peter Mulroy.
November 1991: P.O. Ronald Moore.
December 1991: P.O. Sam Miller.
January 1992: P.O. Scott Watson.

February 1992: P.O. Robert Licari, P.O. Scott Maher, P.O. John McCormick, P.O. Jeffery Daluise, P.O. Howard Roberts, and P.O. Anthony Cassillo.

I am pleased to announce that each of these outstanding individuals will receive a certificate of special congressional recognition.

I should also like to recognize auxiliary police officers Harry Medina and Nelson Sepulveda for receiving special awards from the 9th Precinct New York City Auxiliary Police Department. These individuals will receive a Certificate of Appreciation.

I send my regards to Capt. Thomas Foley and the bag pipers of the New York City Housing Authority Police Department for their work in parades and other public displays. Their efforts have brightened the day of many people.

I join my colleagues in thanking all of these honorees for their dedication to law enforcement.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CRESCENT-IROQUOIS GOLDEN GIRLS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate the 1991-92 Crescent-Iroquois Community High School varsity girl's basketball team for their extraordinary achievements.

Crescent-Iroquois is a very small high school of less than 100 students but their Golden Girls, as they are known, proved to be one of the very best teams in our State of Illinois. Last season the Golden Girls won fourth place in the Girl's Class A State Tournament and were the Iroquois Conference Champions.

These young women have worked long and hard to rise to the top, and I commend each and every one of them for their determination and their dedication to excellence. In a time when we hear of so many problems facing young Americans, the Golden Girls are indeed a breath of fresh air.

I am very proud of the Crescent-Iroquois Golden Girls and wish to commend each of them individually: Kim Bohlmann; Mandi Yates; Katie Brown; Melissa Yates; Gretchen Brazel; Marlene Garrett; Sarah Erwin; Lisa Garrett; Kristine Freeman; Tiffany Salmon; Monica Yates; Faith Munsterman; Julie Storm; Shannon Hunt, and Suzanne Gocken. Congratulations also go to coach Hanna Meyer, manager Laura Morrical, Minday Peterson, Scott Davies, and Jackie Lowe.

PEASE LAUDS PROVISIONS IN ROSTENKOWSKI TRADE BILL

HON. DONALD J. PEASE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. PEASE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI for the introduction today of an important new trade bill and express my gratitude for his inclusion of provisions from H.R. 3272. This is a measure which I introduced during the first session of the 102d Congress because of the need I and many others identified for adjustment and fine-tuning of U.S. trade laws on antidumping and countervailing duties.

I would also like to underscore the importance of the language in Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI's bill regarding the dumping and countervailing duty codes being negotiated in the Uruguay round. It is certainly the sense of this Member of Congress that the United States should not agree to any international dumping and subsidies rules that would undermine our own statutes in this area or interfere with our ability to fully enforce such domestic codes.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR J. HEDGE, JR.

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to rise to honor Arthur J. Hedge, Jr., chairman of the board of directors of White Plains Hospital Center. I know that I join many others in paying tribute to this special man who has served as chairman of the board since 1987. In that capacity, he has brought his unique qualities to bear on the character and scope of that important medical institution.

White Plains Hospital Center serves a critical role in the life and well-being of Westchester County. We are indebted to Art Hedge for his years of service to the hospital and the community which relies on its services. Through his leadership, the White Plains Hospital Center has enhanced its position in the community. Art Hedge has consistently worked to improve the hospital's service to its patients. In doing so, he has made new technology and procedures available to White Plains community. His unflagging work to respond effectively to the health care needs of those served by the hospital has been an important contribution at a time when we are struggling to meet the critical health care needs of our Nation.

Art Hedge has also used his abilities to serve Westchester more broadly. He is vice president of the board of the Westchester County Association, chairman of the board of the American Festival Theater, and a member of the board of the Council of the Arts in Westchester and the Connecticut Business and Industry Association.

Mr. Speaker, Art Hedge has brought his talent and commitment to many worthy organiza-

tions in Westchester and, in the process, has left an indelible mark on the life of our county. I know my colleagues join me in honoring him for his tremendous contributions to the White Plains Hospital Center and his tireless service to the community.

MADISON'S REVENGE

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, today, May 7, 1992, is a very historic day for our Nation. Earlier this day, the Legislature of the State of Michigan became the 38th, and therefore determinative, State to ratify the Congressional Compensation Amendment of 1789 to the U.S. Constitution. This is the constitutional amendment written by James Madison in 1789 and which was intended to have been a part of the original Bill of Rights. The constitutional amendment reads specifically: "Article the second * * * No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened." Simply stated, this means that the 102d Congress cannot raise the salary for its own Members—but, rather, may decide the level of compensation for the 103d Congress and so forth. The Texas Legislature became the 32d State to approve the amendment on May 25, 1989. My constituent Gregory D. Watson of Austin, TX, has been contacting State legislators around the country since 1982 seeking ratification of this 202-year-old measure, efforts which have yielded the ultimate dividend today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article which appears in today's issue of the Austin American-Statesman, a newspaper in Texas' 10th Congressional District and ask that it appear at the conclusion of my remarks.

[From the Austin American-Statesman, May 7, 1992]

MADISON'S REVENGE: 202-YEAR-OLD PLAN RISES FROM ITS GRAVE TO HAUNT CONGRESS

WASHINGTON.—It's taken 202 years, but James Madison, the fourth president and one of America's revered founding fathers, is about to make life miserable for Congress.

An amendment he proposed in 1789 to curb Congress' penchant for granting itself mid-term pay raises is likely to be ratified this week by enough states to become part of the Constitution.

If the amendment is ratified, members of Congress would have to stand for re-election before they could collect the raises they vote for themselves.

New Jersey and Michigan are in a race to become the 38th state to ratify the amendment—enough states to put it over the top.

That would mark a personal victory for Gregory Watson, a legislative aide to Texas state Rep. Ric Williamson, D-Weatherford. Watson discovered the long-unratified measure 10 years ago while working on a college paper and has since spearheaded the drive to get the clause enacted.

"He is, of course, ecstatic," Williamson said of Watson. "He's one step away from doing what no one could do for 200 years."

Texas ratified the amendment in 1989, the 32nd state to do so.

Madison's amendment reads, simply: "No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Madison argued that there was "a seeming indecorum" in the power to raise one's own pay.

The very first Congress agreed, sending Madison's amendment to the states on Sept. 25, 1789, along with 11 others.

The other 10 amendments—the Bill of Rights—were ratified in a little more than two years. But Madison's pay-raise prohibition has languished all this time.

Until this week, it was three states short of the needed three-fourths.

But Alabama and Missouri ratified it Tuesday. It passed the Illinois House on Wednesday and that state's Senate will probably vote next week. The amendment also was on today's legislative agenda in New Jersey, and supporters in Michigan were trying to make it the clinching state.

But doubts remain about whether the amendment is so old that it's a legal dead letter—whether ratification, by many states that didn't even exist in Madison's time, will count.

Many believe it will. "Within a week we may have this wrapped up and on its way," said U.S. Rep. John Boehner, R-Ohio, who helped revive the amendment. "It's a hot issue. Anything dealing with reform is hot."

"Enacting the Madison amendment would take away the ultimate congressional perk—the ability of members of Congress to vote themselves a pay raise without first asking their employers, the people who elected them," said U.S. Rep. Dick Zimmer, R-N.J., who tried to get the amendment ratified when he was in his state's legislature.

The fresh drive for ratification became a "class project" for 35 of Congress' 43 freshmen last year.

They tapped into outrage over the Senate's late-night decision to boost its salary to \$125,100—the same as House members already were getting.

Soon after that came the House banking scandal and allegations of cocaine dealing and other misdeeds at the House post office. Changing the way Congress handles its business became a front-burner issue.

"I'm sure that the mood in the country helped speed this proposal through those two legislatures," Boehner said after the Alabama and Missouri actions.

Now Boehner, Zimmer and the other freshmen lawmakers are scrambling for constitutional research to support their belief that the amendment is old but not moot.

The U.S. Supreme Court has said previously that it's up to Congress to decide the deadlines for states to ratify constitutional amendments. For example, the Equal Rights Amendment was given a 10-year window of ratification. But no deadline was set for ratification of the pay-raise amendment.

But twice, in 1921 and 1939, the Supreme Court suggested there should be some limit involved. What the current court might do, presuming some challenge to the Madison amendment, is anybody's guess.

The Congressional Research Service examined the question and found good arguments on both sides. It reached this rather obvious conclusion:

"If 38 states ratify this amendment, Congress may be faced with a controversial issue."

The issue would go first to the chief of the National Archives, Don Wilson. He could ei-

ther delay promulgating the amendment while seeking guidance from Congress, issue a conditional certificate of ratification or issue a final certificate proclaiming the amendment ratified.

Then, if Congress chose to ignore the amendment, the dispute would go to the Supreme Court. Any others, regardless of what Congress might do, also could raise challenges on either side.

Boehner said Wednesday: "If the issue does come here (to Congress), I think it'll be a battle."

PITTSBURGH U.S. COAST GUARD RESERVE UNIT NAMED AMERICA'S MOST OUTSTANDING UNIT

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Pittsburgh U.S. Coast Guard Reserve unit for the selection of their unit as America's Most Outstanding Coast Guard Reserve Unit.

At the beginning of this year, the U.S. Coast Reserve unit in Pittsburgh, PA, was honored as the most outstanding Coast Guard Reserve unit in the Nation for fiscal year 1991 by the Reserve Officers' Association. The award was presented at a formal reception held at the Reserve Officers' Association Headquarters, the Minuteman Building, in Washington, DC, by Adm. J. William Kime, Coast Guard Commandant, to Comdr. Jon W. Minor of North Versailles, PA.

The Pittsburgh Coast Guard Reserve unit was selected for this honor in recognition of its outstanding efforts to provide the training and support needed by the modern citizen sailor. The Pittsburgh unit, currently numbering 93 members, has shown its commitment to activities which enhance readiness and performance in support of regular Coast Guard missions. This unit has also exhibited a dedication to public and community oriented activities which make the Coast Guard Reserve an esteemed part of the Pittsburgh community.

Coast Guard Reserve members in Pittsburgh support a large number of regular Coast Guard units in the area, including the Pittsburgh Marine Safety Office, which provides river safety, environmental protection, port security, and regatta support. Other members also work in conjunction with the Coast Guard Cutter Osage in Sewickley, PA, to maintain the lights and markers which serve as aids to navigation on the busy waterways of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers. Reserve unit members also support the recruiting efforts of Coast Guard staff in the North Hills of Pittsburgh. In addition, unit members staff the Coast Guard office in Pittsburgh on the weekends.

Specializing in port security, members of the Pittsburgh unit have had many opportunities to put their skills to work on behalf of our country. During the war in the gulf, six members of the Pittsburgh Coast Guard Reserve unit served in Operation Desert Storm, and one member participated in Operation Desert Shield.

The selection of the Pittsburgh Coast Guard Reserve unit as America's most outstanding

unit reflects the hard work and professionalism of local unit members. It is worth noting that the Pittsburgh unit was selected for this honor from among 251 Coast Guard Reserve units competing.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent many of the members of the Pittsburgh Coast Guard Reserve unit and I commend them all for their dedication to service.

HARTFORD STUDENTS RALLY AGAINST RODNEY KING CASE

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 1, I was at my district office in Hartford, CT. From my window I could see a large group of young people coming down Main Street heading for city hall.

I decided to join them and walked with them the rest of the way. I want to put into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD what transpired over the next hour.

The students were from Weaver High School in Hartford. That morning they decided it was imperative for them to rally together at city hall and express their feelings about the decision concerning the Rodney King case.

These students were upset by the decision and they were also upset about the rioting in Los Angeles. They gathered in the hundreds in front of city hall and waited for Mayor Carrie Perry and other officials to come out and meet them. Microphones were set up. The students before leaving Weaver had chosen among themselves who would speak. The following students were among those that gave remarks: Ms. Tchalla Wright, Mr. Jason Paris, Ms. Alisha Lea, Ms. Monique Robinson, and Mr. Donovan Lipscombe.

Their statements were thoughtful, forceful, and incredibly well delivered. Everyone listening could clearly understand what they were saying. And those who later saw this gathering on television or heard it on the radio received their message.

Yes, these students could not understand how the jury had come to their decision. They were mad and frustrated, but they were not going to let emotion take over and cause reactions that would only hurt their city of Hartford. Yes, they would march down Main Street. Yes, they would speak with passion to their mayor and the public, but they would not give into emotion in a negative way. They would remember the message of Martin Luther King and demonstrate peacefully.

However, they would not forget. They would go back to school to finish their education. Some would go on to higher education, but they all would be active in their community. They would all work to ensure that people of prejudice did not get elected or appointed to public places where their prejudice could poison the system.

The system had let them down this time, but they were prepared to be part of the active community and help make it work.

After the rally, they returned to school. They had accomplished their purpose for the mo-

ment. Hard work lay ahead. I have never been so proud of Hartford's young people. I want all to know about them.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5115, THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT

HON. JAMES A. McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, Congress has acted in recent years to reform Medicare payment systems, to control program costs, and to improve health care for senior citizens. Among the major reforms is the adoption of a physician fee schedule, designed to simplify payments, control costs, and provide incentives for primary health care.

A major part of physician payment reform involves setting limits on what doctors can charge their Medicare patients. As we restrained the growth of Medicare's payments to physicians, we also limited balance billing of patients above the amounts Medicare approves for payment. These limits are meant to protect patients against physician overcharges resulting from Medicare cost controls.

The billing limits are now being phased in with the fee schedule. This year, physicians may not charge their patients more than 20 percent above the Medicare-approved amount for most services, and next year the limit will be 15 percent over the approved amount. The Physician Payment Review Commission estimates that this limit will reduce balance billing charges by three-fourths.

But current law fails to specify that doctors must refund excess charges. And there is evidence that thousands of senior citizens have been overcharged for Medicare services, in violation of current balance-billing limits. The Health Care Financing Administration sent letters to 8,000 physicians last year about overbilling. It does not appear that doctors have deliberately overcharged their patients. But there has been inadequate understanding and communication about the new limits, among physicians, beneficiaries, Medicare carriers, and within the Health Care Financing Administration itself.

The administration is beginning to take corrective action to inform patients and doctors about the limits on physician charges, but legislation is needed to clarify that beneficiaries are not liable and to require more effective communication about the limits. Therefore I have introduced H.R. 5115, the Medicare Beneficiary Financial Protection Act, to make sure that older Americans get the protection from excess charges that Congress intended them to have. I am honored that Congressmen PETE STARK, JIM MOODY, and BEN CARDIN have joined me in sponsoring this bill.

This legislation is based on the recommendations of the Physician Payment Review Commission. It makes clear that patients are not liable for excess charges, and it requires doctors to refund any overcharge within 30 days of written notification from a patient, carrier, or HCFA. Doctors have a right to contest refund claims.

The act also requires Medicare carriers to monitor compliance with these charge limits on a case-by-case basis and to notify patients and doctors of all overcharges. A doctor who fails to refund an overcharge, or who knowingly and willfully overcharges patients on a repeated basis, can be fined or barred from the Medicare Program.

I hope Congress will enact this bill, but I also hope its refund and sanction provisions will not have to be used. I believe that physicians want to comply with balance billing limits, and that any noncompliance has been the result of misunderstanding and inaccurate information from HCFA and some insurance carriers. But it is important to clarify that beneficiaries are entitled to refunds, and to assure that doctors and patients have adequate notice of the limits. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

I also encourage my fellow doctors to join the majority of their colleagues in becoming Medicare participating physicians. These physicians receive a higher payment from Medicare if they agree to limit their charges to Medicare-approved amounts. The number and percentage of physicians who participate has increased each year, and I hope this trend will continue. I look forward to working with my colleagues in Congress and the medical community, and with the millions of older Americans who depend on Medicare, to strengthen this essential program and make health care more affordable for all Americans.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS OF THE MEDICARE BENEFICIARY FINANCIAL PROTECTION ACT

SECTION 1. Short title.

SEC. 2. Clarifies that Medicare beneficiaries are not liable for physicians' charges in excess of amounts authorized under Medicare physician fee schedule. Requires physicians to refund excess charges to beneficiaries within 30 days. Authorizes civil penalties against physicians who deliberately and repeatedly overcharge beneficiaries, or who fail to make timely refunds.

SEC. 3. Effective in 1993 (when simplified Medicare fee schedule takes effect), requires Medicare to notify beneficiaries and physicians, in writing, of charge limits, any excess charges, and physician's duty to refund excess charges to beneficiary.

SEC. 4. Requires Medicare carriers to monitor compliance with physician charge limits on a case-by-case basis, and to notify physicians with overcharges of the requirement to make refunds.

POTENTIAL AMENDMENTS TO HEALTH INSURANCE MARKET REFORM BILL

Medicare balance billing limits. You are introducing this as a bill, putting teeth into current limits on how much doctors can charge Medicare patients above Medicare-approved levels. There is a bipartisan consensus that this issue should be addressed, and your bill should have broad support. It is a purely Medicare issue, unrelated to private insurance market reform. But Rostenkowski's bill opens the door to such proposals by including some Medicare benefit expansions.

Apply market reforms to "Medigap" Coverage for Disabled. In 1990, legislation required Medigap insurers to offer coverage to anyone, regardless of medical history, for six months after age 65; prohibited premium differences based on health status; and prohibited cancellation or non-renewal based on health status. This reform law, which is now

being implemented by state insurance regulators, does not apply to under-65 disabled Medicare beneficiaries, for whom Medigap has never been available. This amendment would require that anyone who sells Medigap to seniors also sell it to disabled Medicare beneficiaries, but would permit separate premium structures for the elderly and the younger disabled. The amendment would give the disabled on Medicare the same access to Medigap and anti-discrimination protections the 1990 law guarantees to seniors. It would be strongly opposed by the insurance industry. As a practical matter, few disabled Medicare beneficiaries could afford Medigap insurance even with these protections.

"State care." You introduced this bill before our state sunsetted the Basic Health Plan; I have not tried to promote it since then. It is a good proposal to include in an incremental reform bill, though it will probably not have conservative support because it invites states to enact universal coverage with statewide spending caps. Norm Dicks' office has called to suggest that it be included. I do not know how to argue convincingly for state flexibility after our own state has walked away from its most notable innovation.

Preserve State mandates. The Rostenkowski bill requires insurers to offer a Medicare-like package to small groups, and exempts that package from state benefit mandates. An amendment could delete that exemption, thereby letting allowing states require coverage beyond the federally defined package. This would help people with chronic conditions. It would also raise the cost of insurance for all small groups and potentially serve as part of the industry "excuse" for higher rates in the future.

Mental health benefits. The Rostenkowski bill uses Medicare as the model for the standard package insurers would have to offer. Medicare requires a 50% copayment for outpatient mental health services, compared to 20% required for other services. An amendment could reduce the mental health copayment in the private package to 20%. It should have no federal cost if not applied to Medicare itself.

H.R. 5115

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Beneficiary Financial Protection Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. REQUIRING NON-PARTICIPATING PHYSICIANS TO REFUND AMOUNTS PAID IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1848(g)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(g)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) LIMITATION ON ACTUAL CHARGES FOR UNASSIGNED CLAIMS.—

"(A) NO LIABILITY FOR AMOUNTS BILLED IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES.—No individual enrolled under this part who is furnished physicians' services for which payment is not made on an assignment-related basis under this part (on or after January 1, 1991) may be liable for any amounts billed for such services in excess of the limiting charge described in paragraph (2).

"(B) REFUND OF AMOUNTS PAID IN EXCESS OF LIMITING CHARGES; SANCTIONS.—If a non-participating physician knowingly and willfully bills on a repeated basis for services described in subparagraph (A) an actual charge in excess of the limiting charge described in

paragraph (2) or knowingly and willfully fails to refund on a timely basis any payment made by or on behalf of an individual for such services in excess of the limiting charge, the Secretary may apply sanctions against such physician in accordance with section 1842(j)(2).

"(C) TIMELY BASIS FOR REFUNDS.—A refund under subparagraph (B) is considered to be made on a timely basis only if—

"(i) in the case of a physician who does not request reconsideration or seek appeal on a timely basis, the refund is made within 30 days after the date the physician receives notice from the individual, the carrier, or the Secretary of the requirement to provide the refund; or

"(ii) in the case in which such a reconsideration or appeal is taken, the refund is made within 15 days after the date the physician receives notice of an adverse determination on reconsideration or appeal."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to physicians' services provided on or after January 1, 1991.

SEC. 3. NOTICE TO PATIENTS OF LIMITATIONS ON CHARGES AND AVAILABILITY OF REFUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1848(g) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395w-4(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(8) PROVIDING BENEFICIARIES WITH NOTICE OF LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY.—With respect to physicians' services furnished on or after January 1, 1993, the Secretary shall provide each individual receiving from a nonparticipating physician services for which payment is not made on an assignment-related basis under this part a written notice describing—

"(A) the amount of the limiting charge applicable to the service (as described in paragraph (2));

"(B) the absence (under paragraph (1)(A)) of any liability of the individual for charges in excess of the limiting charge; and

"(C) the requirement (under paragraph (1)(B)) that the physician refund on a timely basis any amounts paid by the individual for the service in excess of the limiting charge."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection shall take on the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 4. REQUIRING CARRIERS TO CONDUCT PRE-PAYMENT SCREENING OF SERVICES FURNISHED BY NONPARTICIPATING PHYSICIANS; NOTIFICATION TO PHYSICIANS OF EXCESS CHARGES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1842(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395u(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (G);

(2) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (H); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following new subparagraph:

"(I) if it makes payments with respect to physicians' services furnished by nonparticipating physicians—

"(i) to determine prior to making payment for such a service whether the amount charged by the physician for the service exceeds the limiting charge applicable to the service under section 1848(g)(2), and

"(ii) if, pursuant to clause (i), it determines that the amount charged by the physician for the service (in the case of physicians' services furnished on or after January 1, 1993) exceeds such limiting charge, to provide the physician with written notice of the requirement under section 1848(g)(1)(B) that the physician refund on a timely basis any

amounts paid by the patient for the service in excess of such limiting charge; and"

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

DEMOCRACY IN DUSHANBE (TAJIKISTAN)

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, earlier today in Tajikistan, what had been a political standoff turned into a bloody confrontation. Fighters aligned with the Communist President of Tajikistan, Rakhman Nabiyev, battled with opposition forces comprised of prodemocracy intellectuals and Islamic fundamentalists. After the dust cleared, 14 people had died, a state of emergency was in effect, and the Communist president had retreated to the parliament building while his opponents apparently took power in the streets.

Right now, the situation in Tajikistan is highly fluid. Little is known as to whether the Communists will return to full power, if the blood-letting will continue, or if the democratic forces have wrested control.

What we do know is that the forces of democracy must be supported. America cannot stand aside as a nascent democratic group fights to secure power from Communist overlords. Not to declare America's support would be irresponsible and dangerous. More importantly, lack of American action on this matter might encourage the Communists in Tajikistan to fight on, and discourage the forces that have secretly tended the flame of democracy in their hearts for the last 70 years.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to declare for all the world, and especially for the democratic freedom fighters in Tajikistan to see, that America sends its unrestrained support to the forces of democracy in Dushanbe, and throughout Tajikistan. America is with you.

TRIBUTE TO ALTA RUTH CRITTENDEN

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to my friend Alta Ruth Crittenden of Pilot Oak, KY, who on May 1 celebrated her 100th birthday. I would like to take this opportunity to join with her children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, as well as her many friends, in wishing her a very happy 100th birthday.

Born in 1892, Alta Ruth Crittenden was raised in the Pilot Oak area and was married for 60 years to the late Willie A. Crittenden, who died in 1968. She had 10 children, 4 of whom have died. Her surviving children are: Norman Crittenden of Brighton, TN, Howard Crittenden of Henderson, KY, Reba Stewart, Helen Glover and Emily Glover, all of Mayfield, KY, and Mildred Key of Paducah,

KY. To date, Mrs. Crittenden has 18 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren, and 10 great-great-grandchildren.

Very few of us are as fortunate as Alta Ruth Crittenden, Mr. Speaker, and I ask you and all of my colleagues to join with me today in congratulating her and in wishing her the very best of everything in her 101st year.

TRIBUTE TO ARTHUR BLACKMAN

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Arthur Blackman who is retiring after more than three decades of public service to the town of Groton, MA.

Mr. Blackman's election to the planning board in 1959 marked the beginning of what was to become an example of civic leadership and dedication of which Groton residents should be very proud.

For over 33 years, Arthur Blackman has played a key role in guiding the town successfully through the many periods of change. He is a rare individual who has consistently given to his community. His list of civic involvements and accomplishments is both long and impressive.

As chairman of the planning board from 1962-63, Arthur's foresight and research was responsible for much of the town's master plan. As a member of the school committee he was a champion of both ethnic and regional diversity among the faculty. He initiated a building program for creating badly needed additional classrooms and started a kindergarten program in town.

As a member of the board of selectmen for the past 4 years, Arthur has dedicated himself to protecting Groton's environment, providing housing for its elderly citizens and planning for the future. As a representative to the solid waste and transfer station committee, he played a key role in facilitating a land purchase which provided for the creation of a transfer and recycling station and a new highway department garage, while at the same time opening up a lot in the center of town for the Groton Commons Elderly Housing. He was also largely responsible for the planning and implementation of a new sewer system in conjunction with the State of Massachusetts and the neighboring town of Pepperell.

Arthur's dedication to his town of Groton has been symbolized by his commitment to its residents. Last year, when it was found there was a ground water contamination problem resulting from a nearby industry, Arthur worked ceaselessly to provide town water to the affected residents and later worked to win a substantial settlement with the company to cover the expenses.

In addition to his numerous achievements in town government, Arthur has contributed significantly through various civic involvements. As a 25-year member of the Groton conservation trust, Arthur has donated 18, beautiful acres of land on Indian Hill, half of which have become a permanent conservation site open to the public which offers a breath-taking view

of the regions western mountains. Arthur was the founding member of the Groton Ratepayers Interested in Preserving Equity which brought suit against the Massachusetts Wholesale Electric Co. in an attempt to defend the authority of a town meeting vote. Arthur is also a former president of the Gardner Rotary Club, a trustee of Lawrence Academy for over 20 years, and a member of the Groton Council for Human Rights who in 1965 participated in Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s march on Washington, DC.

Throughout the years, Arthur has displayed great pride in his town; a pride that has been displayed through his eagerness to share the beauty and quaintness of Groton with others. As a member of the Groton housing project, Arthur has been an advocate of affordable housing options. As a member of the friendly town committee, he invited inner-city children to spend time in local homes and experience a taste of country living while also providing Groton residents an opportunity to learn about urban living. Additionally, as a participant in the UNICEF celebration, Arthur has offered an annual invitation for foreign graduate students to visit Groton.

Arthur Blackman is a man who served his country as well as his town. During World War II, he enlisted in the U.S. Army Air Force and served as lieutenant. His ability to speak French, afforded him the opportunity to teach aviation to young French pilots. After the war, Arthur graduated from Harvard University, where he returned to receive a doctorate in education in 1975.

Arthur Blackman has brought much to the town of Groton. Among one of his finer contributions is the gift of music. An avid lover of music himself who studies recorder, he is the founding member of the Groton Music Association which helped bring many esteemed musicians to the Groton School. Among the list of performers was harpsichordist Danny Pinkham, jazz player Willie Ruff, classical guitarist John Williams and cellist Janos Starker.

Mr. Speaker, one only needs to drive through the town of Groton, through its center of beautiful historic buildings, parks, and tree lined roadways to realize the tremendous amount of commitment, dedication, and hard work that has gone into the preservation and planning of this town. Arthur Blackman has for many years provided the insight and leadership that has made the town of Groton such a success. While at the time of Arthur's retirement from town government it is satisfying to look back at his many accomplishments, it is even more gratifying to look forward to his continued involvement in the community.

I congratulate Arthur at this time and wish him, his wife Camilla, and their four children health and happiness in the coming years.

HOW RURAL DEVELOPMENT RELATES TO SMALL BUSINESS

HON. H. MARTIN LANCASTER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. LANCASTER. Mr. Speaker, it is a great pleasure to have hosted a field hearing of the

House Small Business Subcommittee on Procurement, Tourism, and Rural Development in my congressional district. The focus of the field hearing was on rural development and how it relates to small business. State Representative Charlie Albertson of North Carolina gave excellent testimony that reflects the state of small business in eastern North Carolina, the needs and challenges to ensure a higher quality of life for our rural citizens. I commend his remarks:

REMARKS OF CHARLIE ALBERTSON

I'd like to welcome everyone here this morning. As a resident of Duplin County and Representative for Duplin and Jones Counties, I am pleased to have this field hearing on rural development being held here in my home county and my home town of Beulaville.

I want to welcome especially—

U.S. Representative Ike Skelton, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Procurement, Tourism, and Rural Development; U.S. Representative Martin Lancaster of North Carolina's 3rd District; U.S. Representative Jim Bilbray of Nevada's 1st District; and Representative Thomas Hardway of North Carolina House.

A special welcome to our panelists and audience, and special thanks to Mr. Ken Kennedy, the principal of East Duplin High School, for hosting this season today.

Today we're going to be talking about many of the needs of Duplin and other rural counties, and many of the things we don't have.

I do want to take this opportunity to make the point that while we have many needs, there are many good things we already have and that we're proud of. One of our greatest assets is our people—we have some of the finest, most hard-working people you'll find in our rural counties of North Carolina.

To my mind, one of our purposes here today is to explore and discuss some ways we can make life a little better for our rural citizens.

I will not pretend to be an expert on the issues before us today about rural development. We have several expert panelists here and I'll leave the particulars to them.

I would, however, like to raise some points about economic development in our rural counties that I hope can be discussed today. I have three main points or issues I'd like to touch on briefly that I think are important areas of concern. These issues are:

- (1) the issue of workforce preparedness;
- (2) the issue of available markets for rural businesses and the ability to compete in these markets;
- (3) the issue of available financing for small business start-ups and business growth.

WORKFORCE PREPAREDNESS

A main requirement for business growth and economic development is an available and trained workforce. The requirements for education and training are growing: Studies tell us that by the year 2000 the average new job will require 13.5 years of education versus the 12.8 years required today.

Unless we can solve the problem of high illiteracy rates in North Carolina; unless we improve our public education systems; unless we provide the job training desperately needed by our businesses and industries—especially in our rural areas—it will be nearly impossible for us to compete in a growing world economy.

Although we must improve the quality of our public schools, our short-term need is to

provide literacy training for workers and improve job training and retraining programs for rural workers now in—or displaced from—the workforce.

We need to focus attention on programs like Tech Prep; increase our guidance and career development programs; devote attention to community college training programs; and develop more customized and co-operative programs between our schools, businesses, and community colleges.

Many of these programs have had successful beginnings already, but much more is needed. I hope we can discuss this today.

AVAILABLE MARKETS

Even with a trained and available workforce, rural businesses need available markets for their goods and services, and the ability to compete in these markets.

Rural demographics demand new marketing strategies in a time of shrinking populations and increasing competition from the global market.

Duplin County has a population decrease of 2.3 percent in the new Census. Our "best and brightest" are leaving us. Other rural counties are showing similar population trends. A decreasing local population in our rural areas means shrinking local markets for goods and services.

Small business must find new marketing strategies to be successful in the local market, and must learn new strategies to be competitive in large, even international markets. I hope we will hear some ideas today about how to do this.

AVAILABLE FINANCING

Even if we are successful in meeting the requirements for workforce training, and can find available markets for our products and services, our rural counties—perhaps most importantly—need available financing for new business start-ups, and greater investment for the development and growth of existing businesses.

The success of small business is crucial to the economic development of rural North Carolina. Of the 1,400 businesses in Duplin county, only 166 have more than 10 employees. These small businesses provide the majority of new jobs in Duplin and many other rural counties. But for every small business that starts, another fails—usually because of a lack of available financing or marketing expertise.

Greater investment is needed to build the resources of our rural areas. That investment could come from a variety of public as well as private sources. An "investment partnership" must exist between the public and private sectors, where the public sector takes an aggressive, active leadership role, but acts in partnership with private sector participation.

Rural counties also need a "lender commitment program" to market SBA programs accurately to lenders and the public. SBA has long been misunderstood and a source of financing many bankers avoid. Typically, they see SBA loans as being excessive paperwork, slow decision-making and above-normal default rates.

By becoming a more active promoter of its programs and a responsible and responsive partner in lending, the SBA can overcome these perceptions.

Management and marketing assistance can also come from the Small Business Centers at our community colleges. We currently have in place a statewide network of these Centers at 53 of our 58 community colleges. The Small Business Centers, which provide training, counseling and referral services,

should act as brokers for statewide resources of small business assistance to provide help with management and marketing expertise needed by so many small business people in our state.

The SBCs are already doing a good job. We need to find additional ways to empower them to do a better one.

To conclude my thoughts, many experts tell us that our economy is driven by three main trends:

- (1) The changing nature of work;
- (2) Changing skills needed by employees; and
- (3) The changing demography of the workforce.

The key word associated with all of these trends is change. I think we need to foster an "attitude of change" about small business and economic development in our rural communities. No longer is the attitude of "business as usual" a sufficient strategy in our changing world. We have to find new ways to deal with new problems and new challenges if we are to succeed and grow. I hope we will discover some of those new ideas and strategies today.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE SANTANA

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, my family and I were distressed to learn of the death in San Jose on April 20 of my dear friend, George Santana.

I have many happy memories of George Santana and, indeed, all the members of his family. We had been friends for more than 60 years, beginning when I was an aspiring golfer in junior high school and he was the greenskeeper at San Jose Golf and Country Club.

George Santana was the best in the business in looking after golf courses. He was also the best when it came to amiability and camaraderie. I'll miss him, as will Helena Lynn, his wife, and other family members and friends. My sympathies go to them all.

Mr. Speaker, George Santana was an extraordinary man and a talented golfer even when he was well into his eighties. A most interesting article in the San Jose Mercury News written by Mack Lundstrom was published about George Santana, and I include the article below:

[From the San Jose Mercury News, April 23, 1992]

GEORGE SANTANA, AVID GOLFER WHO BUILT, MANAGED COURSES

(By Mack Lundstrom)

For aging Santa Clara Valley golfers who struggle to keep their skills long enough to shoot their age, George Santana was an inspiration.

When he was in his 70s, he shot a 68 at the 18-hole Spring Valley Golf Course in the hills above Milpitas. "George was deadly around the greens," said Len Konopacky, who along with Mr. Santana, Jim Haworth, Chuck Gallo and sometimes Chet Zydeck had a standing 6:30 a.m. tee time every Sunday.

On April 19, 1985, Mr. Santana shot an 80—on his 80th birthday.

In 1987, at 82, he beat all the plus 50-year-olds in the annual tournament of the Golf

Course Superintendents Association of America in Tucson, Ariz., to win the seniors trophy.

"George shot his age 200 times and then quit counting," said Bob Wright, another of his longtime playing partners.

But Mr. Santana didn't just play golf courses; he made them—and kept them—and owned them.

Before he died Monday of a heart attack at the age of 87, George E. Santana made his mark on freeways and greens all over the Santa Clara Valley for nearly 50 years.

It started when he was a teenager and his father had a team of horses and an apricot orchard in the east foothills next to the San Jose Country Club. The greenskeeper for the club's golf course needed the horses to pull its mower; young George became the driver.

He stayed until 1946, rising to greenskeeper himself and then golf course superintendent.

Naturally he played—well enough to win trophies in city championships along the way.

In the late 1940s and 1950s, Mr. Santana opened a driving range on Alum Rock Avenue and got into course design and construction—in Hollister, Bolado Park; and in San Jose, Cambrian Park, Santa Teresa and Almaden Country Club, where he was golf course superintendent for several years.

By the 1960s, he had built his own course, the El Rancho Verde Golf Course on McKee Road, when Bob Wright came calling.

Mr. Santana kept his greens green with the fertilizer and grass seed Wright sold, and the two nourished a golfing friendship that continued long after they both retired. The more than 8,000 rounds of golf the two played over 25 years included trips to Ireland and western Canada, and three to the homeland of golf in Scotland.

When George Santana retired and quit developing golf courses in the 1970s, he switched "to developing people," said his daughter, Barbara Santana Cronin, and was busier than ever. He was a member of the Santa Clara County grand jury in 1971 and a member of the Santa Clara County Flood Control District board in the early 1970s.

He and Tim Garcia formed a team for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, distributing food and clothing and giving assistance to families in need.

Cronin described her father as "a fund-raiser extraordinaire"—often by organizing a golf tournament—for Notre Dame High School and Alexian Brothers Hospital, where he was a foundation member, and St. John Vianney Church, where he and his wife of 50 years, Helena were founding members.

In recent months, Mr. Santana was always dropping in on shut-in friends, including his brother, Joseph, who died in February at the age of 88.

And he played golf, at least three times a week with the Spring Valley foursome, or the SIRS or the Elks or the "course superintendents."

Even at 87, "he was always going to improve his game," said Robert Dauterman, who is now course superintendent at San Jose Country Club. "I gotta practice," he'd say he was just an extraordinary man."

RICHARD INDUSI HONORED BY MID-HUDSON ELKS

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Richard Indusi as he is

recognized for his many contributions to the Mid-Hudson district of the benevolent and protective order of the Elks as district deputy grand exalted.

When Richard Indusi was initiated into the Elks in 1972 his leadership qualities were unmistakable. Within 2 years he served as inner guard. He was later elected esteemed lecturing knight in 1977, esteemed loyal knight in 1978, esteemed leading knight in 1979 and exalted ruler in 1980. He was elected lodge secretary in 1982 and 1983 and served again in exalted ruler in 1984.

But his participation in the Elks means much more to Richard Indusi than the positions of responsibility he has held. The pride he feels for his associations is evident throughout his work. Not only has he served on most of the various lodge committees, but he has also chaired many of them. His energy and dedication have reinvigorated Flag Day and Elk memorial observances, bringing a new meaning to these important occasions.

As others have observed Richard Indusi's commitment and dedication to the Elks Mid-Hudson district, they have placed him in other leadership positions including those of district chairman and State gold chairman. In 1988, he was elected New York State vice president for the Mid-Hudson district. At the grand lodge convention last summer, Richard Indusi was appointed deputy grand exalted ruler for the Mid-Hudson district.

Mr. Speaker, the Elks of the Mid-Hudson district are fortunate to have as committed a leader as Richard Indusi. I know my colleagues join me in wishing him the best as he continues to serve the Elks and the community at large.

PUNISH ALL LOOTERS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. OWENS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the recent violent disturbances in Los Angeles have riveted our attention on certain long neglected problems. We have deplored looting in Los Angeles. It would greatly enhance both our moral and economic position if at this same time we would also loudly condemn the looting of the savings and loans banks. The two orgies of lawlessness are very much interrelated. Although they are not similar in terms of costs—damage in Los Angeles may reach \$700 million while the S&L failures will cost the taxpayers at least \$500 billion—these two riots have a governmental attitude base in common.

Friendly neglect and deregulation of the S&L's encouraged wholesale, systematic looting. Hostile neglect of inner city communities like Los Angeles piled up the great oil pool of discontent which was ignited by the twisted verdict of the Rodney King trial.

Mr. Speaker, while there are numerous calls for the most vigorous and severe prosecution of the Los Angeles looters, the S&L looters continue to enjoy an attitude of friendly neglect from the present Attorney General. A recent report issued by Mr. ANNUNZIO, the chairman

of the House Subcommittee on Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and Insurance of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, exposes the fact that even after the courts have ordered S&L looters to pay restitution, the Attorney General has refused to vigorously implement the collection action. The report entitled "Why S&L Crooks Have Failed To Pay Millions of Dollars in Court-Ordered Restitution: Nineteen Case Studies," should be read by all lawmakers who care about safeguarding the money of the U.S. taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, the S&L conspiracy really was a riot. The U.S. Treasury was invaded. The taxpayer's mint was raided. Congress can still take meaningful action to pinpoint the looters and press for full and appropriate punishment. These looters stole millions. This riot will cost billions. Again, I urge you, Mr. Speaker, to immediately appoint a Select Committee to investigate the administration of the Resolution Trust Corporation and the performance of the Justice Department in the prosecution of S&L looters.

THE RIOT AT THE MINT UP-DATED

There was a riot at the mint
And the looters all went free
Democrats and Republicans
Went AWOL
With their smug silent glee.

Phony mortgages went up in flames
Yale and Harvard hoodlums
With high society political names
Grabbed sweetheart loan bribes.

There was really a riot at the mint
They carted off millions
They hustled away billions
But famous S and L looters
Are still walking free
Congressional cops were accomplices
With their smug silent glee.

No sirens did wail
No muggers went to jail
White collar looters were turned loose
Law and order
Was gang raped on the side
While talk show hosts and the press
And their advertisers
All went along for the ride
There was a riot at the mint.

GENERAL BUSTILLO DENIES CONNECTION WITH JESUIT MURDERS

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, the case of the Jesuit murders in El Salvador is one of the most heinous crimes committed during the long civil war in that small but beautiful country. Yet, that does not mean that in searching for the guilty parties we should abandon all precepts of fairness and good judgment. Yet that is exactly what Gen. Juan Rafael Bustillo claims Mr. MOAKLEY has done.

According to Gen. Bustillo, Mr. MOAKLEY'S October 14, 1991, Washington Post op-ed piece entitled, "Justice Disserved in the Jesuit Murders" impugned his honor by hinting that he had something to do with masterminding the Jesuit murders. Mr. MOAKLEY writes: "I urge the Department of State to bar retired Air

Force Gen. * * * Bustillo from entry into the United States until a full investigation has been conducted into his possible involvement in instigating the murders of the Jesuit priests." General Bustillo adamantly denies that he had anything whatsoever to do with the murders. He has responded to Mr. MOAKLEY and was good enough to send me a copy of that letter. I would now like to submit for the RECORD the response by General Bustillo so that my colleagues can read the other side of the story and decide for themselves.

GRAL. JUAN RAFAEL BUSTILLO,

San Salvador, El Salvador, February 7, 1992.

HON. JOSEPH MOAKLEY,

U.S. House of Representatives,

Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE MOAKLEY: Last October, I was most surprised to read a reference to me in your Washington Post editorial regarding the Nov. 16, 1989 murder of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter. In that article, you urged the Department of State to bar my entry into the United States "until a full investigation has been conducted into his possible involvement in instigating the murders of the Jesuit priests."

I was stunned by this indictment by innuendo. Never in any of your previous reports, statements, speeches or testimony had my name ever appeared as even being remotely connected to this case. Moreover, I believe that it is contrary to your legal system's tradition of due process to impose sanctions on a person prior to being charged, let alone convicted, of any crimes.

Furthermore, so far as I know, no one had ever alleged that I had anything to do with this heinous crime, and this includes reports by the FBI, Scotland Yard, and the Spanish police. More importantly, my name never was mentioned during the lengthy Salvadoran judicial proceedings regarding Jesuit case.

However, as surprised as I was by the reference in the Washington Post, I was still unprepared for your report of Nov. 18, 1991, in which you cite anonymous sources who alleged that I initiated the plot to kill the priests. You also cite so-called "evidence" which purportedly support the thesis that I participated in a meeting with other senior officers at the Military School on the afternoon of Nov. 15, 1989 at which the murders were planned.

I categorically deny each and every allegation in your report and I find it reprehensible that you would have published these libelous charges without ever having contacted me about them.

First, your unnamed sources' charges are factually wrong. Consider, for example, the primary allegation that I presided over a session of senior officers at the Military School on the afternoon of Nov. 15, at which the murders were planned. That I attended no such meeting can be easily demonstrated.

The fact is that I could not have attended your source's conspiratorial meeting at the school that afternoon because, at the time, I was personally directing a major counter-attack against guerrillas entrenched near the air base.

As you may recall, the largest column of guerrillas in San Salvador during the 1989 FMLN offensive were dedicated to seizing the air base. Therefore, one of the most important tasks confronting me was to drive the communists out of Soyapango, a neighborhood proximate to the air base and within the jurisdiction of my military operations command. On the afternoon of Nov. 15, I was

personally directing the offensive against the insurgents both by flying over the battlefield and by repeatedly visiting my troops at the front lines. My personal participation was required not only to direct the attack against the enemy but also to ensure that civilians—who were being used as human shields by the communists—were not caught in the crossfire.

Thus, it would have been impossible for me to be at the Military School for the alleged conspiratorial meeting. Both the records at the air base and the testimony of the hundreds of airmen and infantry who participated in the attack that afternoon will confirm my presence at the scene of the battle, which is over 20 kilometers from the school.

In fact, the only time I left my command on Nov. 15 was that evening, when I was called to a general staff meeting at the Estado Mayor. Because there was fighting all over the city, I could not travel safely by car to attend the meeting. Therefore, I took a helicopter to military headquarters.

Both the log book of the helicopter I used, my co-pilot's testimony, and the helicopter squadron records will indicate that I did not leave the air base for the general staff meeting until the evening hours on Nov. 15. After the meeting, I immediately returned to my command.

As further evidence of the total lack of credibility of your anonymous sources, let me address one of the allegations which purportedly supports the theory that I initiated the murders. Your report attributes certain statements to Gen. Ponce and I at a meeting we allegedly had with other officers on Dec. 10, 1990.

I attended no such meeting. Since my resignation as commander of the Salvadoran Air Force on Dec. 31, 1989, I have never had a meeting with Gen. Ponce on any topic. Moreover, on Dec. 10, 1990 I was not even in El Salvador. The visa stamps in my passport clearly demonstrate that I could not have had a meeting with Gen. Ponce and other officers on the day in question.

A word must be said about the manner by which you chose to unveil these rumors. It is contrary to every notion of fairness to print such malicious charges against me without ever having investigated their veracity. The most important action in such an investigation would have been to meet with the subject of the charges and to ask him for a response and solicit any evidence which might tend to prove or disprove the allegations. Mr. Moakley, neither you or your staff ever met with me to review the allegations and the so-called evidence contained in your report. You never bothered to meet with the person most damaged by these serious charges.

It is also noteworthy that neither Judge Zamora, the magistrate overseeing the Jesuit case, nor his staff or government investigators ever asked me about any of the allegations published in your report. This implies either that you never informed him of the allegations—a curious circumstance given your dedication to justice in the case—or that he found them to be so without merit that he did not follow up your "leads."

Of course, the erroneous "evidence" cited in your report raises questions about the truthfulness of your unnamed sources. However, since your sources will not come out of the shadows to make their accusations in public, the veracity of your sources cannot be subjected to rigorous cross-examination. In this sense, the U.S. legal system is superior to the congressional practice of issuing reports: in criminal cases, ultimately those repeating the accusations must make their

sources known. Unfortunately, my accusers cannot be forced into the open in a similar manner.

Given my refutations of the specific charges contained in your report as well as the irresponsible way in which your editorial and report were written and released, I challenge you to come to El Salvador and join me in publicly investigating your report's charges. You can make your case, and I will present mine. We can pursue any issue or evidence, and the only requirement that I must insist on is that we conduct our inquiry in full public view. It is important that we not operate behind the cloak of secrecy with which you have thus far masked your activities. By operating in the open, every interested citizen can make up his own mind as to where the truth of the matter lies.

In your pursuit of this case, you have listened to some who have motives other than helping you find the truth. By not asking me about these criminal allegations before publishing your report, you have inflicted a grave injustice on me. I ask you to join me in El Salvador at your earliest possible convenience for a public debate regarding your charges. After having lent your name to these scurrilous allegations, the least you can do now is afford me the opportunity to clear my name.

Awaiting your reply, I remain

Sincerely yours,

GENERAL JUAN RAFAEL BUSTILLO.

THE RETIREMENT OF RONALD P. SOCCIARELLI, DIRECTOR OF THE OHIO UNIVERSITY MARCHING BAND

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Ron Socciarelli, who will retire as the director and conductor of the Ohio University Marching Band, Wind Ensemble, and University-Community Summer Concert Band at the end of the current academic year.

MUSIC occupies a unique place in the American heritage, and it has been a tremendous motivating force in the life of Mr. Socciarelli. On the occasion of his retirement from Ohio University, which is located in Athens, OH, I would like to commend to the attention of my colleagues Mr. Socciarelli's long and fruitful association from music.

RONALD P. SOCCIARELLI

Ronald P. Socciarelli was born in Little Falls, New York in 1932. After completing a bachelor's degree at Ithaca College in 1959, he attended the University of Michigan where he received his MM degree in 1963. Socciarelli has completed additional graduate work at the State University of New York at Buffalo and spent the academic year of 1965-66 at the University of Michigan. Socciarelli received earlier musical training with the later George H. Bennett, and studied conducting with Ulrich Meyer, associate conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic in 1964 and 1965.

From 1959 through 1965, Ronald Socciarelli was conductor of the Lackawanna (New York) High School Band, which under his direction received consistent "A" ratings in New York State contests. He also served as Director of Music Education for the Lackawanna Public Schools from 1963 to 1967.

From 1967 to 1972 Socciarelli was the Chairman of the Music Department of Ithaca High School and conductor of the Ithaca High School Concert Band. He conducted the world premiere performances of several commissions written specifically for that group. Socciarelli was also the conductor of the Ithaca High School Marching Band. Under his direction, Ithaca's "Little Red" Marching Band received national recognition for its many performances on television at professional football games both in the United States and in Canada.

In 1972, Socciarelli served as the Director of Bands at Northern Illinois University. Since his arrival to Ohio University in 1973, he has served as Director of Bands, performing all administrative duties encompassed in that position. In addition, he supplemented that position by serving as the conductor of the Ohio University Marching Band, Symphonic Band, Wind Ensemble and the University-Community Summer Concert Band. Socciarelli also holds the rank of full professor in the School of Music.

Socciarelli brings to his position a wide knowledge of both traditional and contemporary literature for the wind band. During the past several years he has given world premiere performances of music by Samuel Adler, Alan Hovhaness, Paul Cooper, Julian Work, Warren Benson, Alec Wilder, David Sargent, Paul Whear, and James Chandoir, and has won praise from these composers for his sensitive interpretation of their work.

Under his direction, the Ohio University Wind Ensemble has performed at the Ohio Music Educators' Association three times, and was selected to perform at the national meeting of the college Band Directors; National Association held at the University of Maryland, and at the National Music Teacher's Association conference in Washington, D.C.

Socciarelli has toured extensively throughout the East and Midwest with the Ohio University Marching Band. In October, 1976, they performed in New York's Carnegie Hall for an audience of over 2000, becoming the first marching band to ever perform in that prestigious hall. Since 1981, he has utilized the IMB 370 in writing and developing routines and shows for the Ohio University Marching Band.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to echo the sincere appreciation that has been expressed by the many people who have worked with Mr. Socciarelli over the years. It is only fitting that the mayor of the city of Athens has declared May 15, 1992, as "Ron Socciarelli Day." While he will be sorely missed by students and fellow professors alike, we extend to him our very best wishes for the future.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION ON HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the savings and loan crisis, the worst financial scandal in U.S. history, will cost the taxpayers \$200 billion. But that will eventually seem like a penny-ante affair compared to the \$100 billion a year price tag of health care fraud and abuse.

This morning, the Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee,

which I chair, conducted a hearing. The General Accounting Office testified that fraud and abuse are fueling an inflationary spiral in the health care industry that is beyond belief. By the year 2000, health care costs will reach \$1.6 trillion, a 25-year increase of 800 percent. Health care costs threaten to economically bury us, deepening the national recession and fueling the out-of-control Federal deficit.

And at a time that fraud and abuse inflate health care costs, the Federal Government is deflating resources to stop runaway ripoffs. In the last 3 years, during a time when Medicare claims increased by 40 percent, the administration cut oversight funds \$33 million.

Meanwhile, hampered by a general lack of coordination between companies, the insurance industry has done little more than pass the costs of fraud and abuse onto consumers.

The gouging of our Nation by medical entrepreneurs has to be stopped. GAO recommended today that a national commission be created to develop solutions to the problem. I believe that the creation of an intergovernmental commission to map out a coordinated strategy for governments and private companies to form an effective force against health care fraud and abuse should be formed. Today I am introducing legislation to create such a commission, and I will be seeking support from my colleagues.

H.R. 5120

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Intergovernmental Health Care Fraud and Abuse Commission Act of 1992".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL HEALTH CARE FRAUD AND ABUSE COMMISSION

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission to be known as the "Intergovernmental Commission on Health Care Fraud and Abuse" (in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

(b) COMPOSITION.—The Commission shall be composed of 13 members as follows:

(1) OFFICIALS.—

(A) The Secretary of Health and Human Services (or the Secretary's designee).

(B) The Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services (or the Inspector General's designee).

(C) The Attorney General (or the Attorney General's designee).

(D) The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (or the Director's designee).

(E) The Administrator of the Health Care Financing Administration (or the Administrator's designee).

(2) PUBLIC MEMBERS.—Eight members, appointed by the President, of which—

(A) one shall be an Attorney General of a State;

(B) one shall be a representative of State Medicaid fraud control programs;

(C) one shall be a representative of health care consumers;

(D) one shall be a representative of medical beneficiaries;

(E) one shall be a representative of physicians;

(F) one shall be a representative of health insurance companies;

(G) one shall be a representative of employers who provide employee health insurance; and

(H) one shall be a representative of labor unions.

In making appointments under this paragraph of an individual who is a representative of persons or organizations, the President shall consider the recommendations of national organizations that represent such persons or organizations. The President shall report to Congress, within 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the names of the members appointed under this paragraph.

(c) TERMS.—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

SEC. 3. FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall—

(1) investigate the nature, magnitude, and cost of health care fraud and abuse in the United States; and

(2) identify and develop the most effective methods of preventing and eliminating such fraud and abuse, with particular emphasis on coordinating public and private prevention and enforcement efforts.

(b) PARTICULARS.—Among other items, the Commission shall examine at least the following:

(1) Mechanisms to provide greater standardization of claims administration in order to accommodate fraud detection and prevention.

(2) Mechanisms to allow more freedom of health benefit plans to exchange information for coordinating case development and prosecution efforts, without undermining patient and provider privacy protections or violating anti-trust laws.

(3) The need for regulation of new types of health care providers.

(4) Criteria for physician referrals to facilities in which they (or family members) have a financial interest.

(5) The extension to private health insurers of administrative remedies currently available to public insurers.

(6) Creating a model State statute for establishing State insurance fraud units and State laws to strengthen insurers' ability to pursue and recover from fraudulent providers.

(7) The availability of resources to law enforcement authorities to combat health care fraud and abuse.

(c) REPORT.—After approval by a majority vote, a quorum being present, the Commission shall transmit to Congress a report on its activities to Congress. The report shall be transmitted not later than 18 months after the date that a majority of the public members of the Commission have been appointed. The report shall contain a detailed statement of the Commission's findings, together with such recommendations as the Commission considers appropriate.

SEC. 4. COMPENSATION AND ORGANIZATION.

(a) COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.—

(1) RATES OF PAY.—Each public member described in section 2(b)(2) who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government is entitled to receive pay, subject to such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriation Acts, the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay in effect for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule for each day (including traveltime) during which the member is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Commission. Each member of the Commission who is such an officer or employee shall serve without additional pay.

(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—While away from their homes or regular places of business in performance of services for the Commission,

members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) ORGANIZATION.—

(1) QUORUM.—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(2) CHAIRMAN.—The chairman of the Commission shall be elected by the members.

(3) MEETINGS.—The Commission shall meet at the call of the chairman or a majority of its members. Meetings of the Commission are open to the public under section 10(a)(10) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, except that the Commission may conduct meetings in executive session but only if a majority of the members of the Commission (a quorum being present) approve going into executive session.

(c) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Commission such funds as are necessary to carry out its functions. Such funds shall remain available until expended.

SEC. 5. STAFF OF COMMISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL DETAIL OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.—Subject to rules prescribed by the Commission, the chairman may appoint and fix the compensation of a staff director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its functions, without regard to the laws, rules, and regulations governing appointment and compensation and other conditions of service in the competitive service. Upon request of the chairman, any Federal employee who is subject to such laws, rules, and regulations, may be detailed to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its functions under this Act, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(b) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the minimum annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

SEC. 6. AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION.

(a) HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.

(b) OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the chairman of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(2) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—Information obtained by the Commission is available to the public in the same manner in which information may be made available under sections 552 and 552a of title 5, United States Code.

(c) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVICES.—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devices of services or property for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission.

(d) MAILS.—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(e) ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.—Upon the request of the Commission, the Ad-

ministrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(f) SUBPOENA POWER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence relating to any matter which the Commission is authorized to investigate under this Act. The attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing within the United States.

(2) FAILURE TO OBEY A SUBPOENA.—If a person refuses to obey a subpoena issued under paragraph (1), the Commission may apply to a United States district court for an order requiring that person to appear before the Commission to give testimony, produce evidence, or both, relating to the matter under investigation. The application may be made within the judicial district where the hearing is conducted or where that person is found, resides, or transacts business. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as civil contempt.

(3) SERVICE OF SUBPOENAS.—The subpoenas of the Commission shall be served in the manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States district court under the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States district courts.

(4) SERVICE OF PROCESS.—All process of any court to which application is made under paragraph (2) may be served in the judicial district in which the person required to be served resides or may be found.

SEC. 7. TERMINATION.

The Commission shall terminate 60 days after the date the report is submitted under section 3(c).

GREGORY D. WATSON GETS HIS 1789 CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT PASSED—MICHIGAN ENDS THE ONE MAN CRUSADE

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, today the Michigan Legislation ratified an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It becomes a unique ratification, inasmuch as Michigan became the 38th State to ratify a constitutional amendment proposed in 1789. After 203 years, three-fourths of the States have ratified this amendment, and no one is more responsible for its ratification than Gregory D. Watson of Austin, TX.

Gregory is the subject of my May 8, 1992, weekly column, and I am inserting at this point in the RECORD for my colleagues to read:

FROST WEEKLY COLUMN

(By Congressman Martin Frost)

When Gregory D. Watson began working in the Texas House of Representatives, he soon discovered some very interesting facts about our constitutional system of government. He became interested in the fact that the founding fathers of our nation submitted a number of proposed constitutional amendments—ten of which were ratified and became known as our Bill of Rights.

But, Gregory also discovered that other proposed amendments were not ratified by

the required number of states and therefore were in "limbo" since their submission to the states for approval. He became personally interested in one of those proposed amendments, known as the Madison Amendment, which states:

"No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened."

Gregory contacted every state that had not ratified the proposed amendment and began to work for ratification in each of those states. In Texas, his efforts finally paid off on May 25, 1989, but he had previously been primarily responsible for many others ratifying the proposal prior to that date.

On March 9, 1992, I introduced a constitutional amendment that was modeled after the Madison Amendment, just in case the 1789 proposal is ruled invalid for some reason. Congressman Charles Stenholm joined me in sponsoring this amendment.

On Thursday, May 7, 1992, Gregory, a graduate of The University of Texas at Austin with a major in government, saw his dream come true. The Michigan Legislature became the 38th state to ratify the Madison Amendment, or as Gregory says, "the Congressional Compensation Amendment of 1789."

When he began his effort to see the Amendment ratified, only eight states had done so. Now, three-fourths of the states have notified Congress that the Madison Amendment—Gregory D. Watson's amendment—has been approved, and it will be interesting to see if the courts will uphold its two hundred year path to ratification.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today I will be introducing a bipartisan bill to prohibit United States foreign assistance for Serbia and Montenegro and to freeze the assets of the former Yugoslavia. My bill also calls upon the President to immediately derecognize Yugoslavia and provide humanitarian and refugee assistance for the victims of the war in Croatia and Bosnia.

In addition, the legislation urges the administration to withhold recognition of Serbia and Montenegro until they hold democratic elections and accept political and constitutional reforms that recognize the territorial integrity of newly independent former Yugoslav republics, including Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is beginning to move against Serbian aggression. We can leave no doubt in the minds of Serbia's ruthless leader or victims of Serbia's brutality that the Americans people abhor the violence and support tough, immediate action against the aggressors.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY WINNERS OF SMALL BUSINESS AWARDS

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to recognize Mr. DeVance Walker, Jr., Mr. Lester Coffey, Ms. Jayne Millar Wood, and Ms. Eve Grover upon being honored by the Small Business Administration for their accomplishments in the Montgomery County business community.

DeVance Walker, Jr., manager of Business and Technical Service for the Montgomery County Office of Economic Development, has been named Minority Business Advocate of 1992. Mr. Walker's dedication to the cause of furthering the role of minorities in business prompted him to begin the Minority Business Mentor Program and the County Procurement Program. He also aids the Montgomery County Small Business Development Center in preparing its procurement focus briefings.

Lester Coffey has been named the SBA regional, State, and National Accountant Advocate of the Year. Mr. Coffey is president of a Rockville based management consultant firm, Coffey and Associates. Last year, Mr. Coffey was president of the Greater Gaithersburg Chamber of Commerce and served as chairman of the Champions of the Future Foundation. The foundation works to teach student skills needed for successful lives. Mr. Coffey also teaches accounting practices at the University of Maryland.

Jayne Millar Wood, president of Devres Inc., an international management consulting firm located in Bethesda, has been named SBA Regional Exporter of the Year. Ms. Wood, a cofounder of Devres Inc., has been providing technical assistance and advice to clients in 88 countries since 1978. Devres Inc. employs more than 100 people in both the United States and abroad with revenues of more than \$3 million annually.

Eve Grover, vice president of First American Bank, has been named by SBA as regional Financial Services Advocate of the Year. Ms. Grover is First American's small business liaison officer. She also serves on its community reinvestment act committee and is the chairwoman of its small business committee. Ms. Grover was founder and president of First Women's Bank of Maryland.

I offer my congratulations to these outstanding individuals on their accomplishments. They are all truly deserving of this very distinguished honor by the Small Business Administration.

UNACCOUNTABLE CONGRESS—WE ARE LIVING IN A FISCAL FANTASYLAND

HON. CASS BALLENGER

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. BALLENGER. Mr. Speaker, the American people's low opinion of this Democrat-

controlled Congress can't get much lower after the rubber check and post office scandals. Former Congressman Joe DioGuardi in his recent book aptly describes the Democrat-controlled Congress. He says "Exploring the financial management of the United States government is very much like being blindfolded and lost in the New York subway system; you don't know where you are, have no idea where you are going—and you could fall off the edge at any moment * * *"

The American people are tired of Congressmen fudging economic numbers to make projections work. They are tired of the off-budget treatment for hiding Federal expenses. They are tired of the current service budget ploy for faking spending reductions. They are tired of the phony "fraud, waste, and abuse excuse" to create theoretical savings. And even worse, the American people are tired of the "magic asterisk" which balances a budget by promising—somehow—to find savings later.

Mr. DioGuardi best sums it up in his book, "We are living in a fiscal fantasyland that, unlike Cinderella, ends unhappily ever after." Mr. Speaker the American people are tired, with the tax and spend and coverup policies, of the Democrat-controlled Congress. They want a Congress that is accountable to the American people.

INTRODUCTION OF THE JICARILLA APACHE TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation that will provide congressional approval for an historic agreement that will settle the Indian water rights claims of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe in New Mexico. The settlement agreement is the first such negotiated settlement of Indian water rights in the State of New Mexico.

The Jicarilla Apache Tribe of north central New Mexico resides on a reservation of approximately 823,000 acres located between two federally constructed water projects: The San Juan-Chama Transmountain Diversion project to the east and the Navajo Reservoir to the west. Despite the fact that water resources the tribe has depended upon for ages were significantly depleted, the Bureau of Reclamation excluded the tribe from participating in or benefiting from the two water projects. As a result, the tribe had no choice but to file suit against the United States.

Over the past several years, the Jicarilla Apache Tribe has been engaged in negotiations with the Department of the Interior for settlement of the tribe's water-related claims. The terms and conditions of the negotiated settlement are embodied in a contract between the tribe and the United States, a contract that is fully supported by the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission.

Passage of this legislation will enable the tribe to enter into partial final decrees with the State of New Mexico quantifying its water rights in both the Rio Chama and San Juan

River stream systems in the State of New Mexico, securing a perpetual water supply for the tribe.

In addition, this legislation establishes a water resource development trust fund, in the amount of \$2 million a year for 3 years. The funds will be used for water resource development costs in addition to the costs associated with the implementation of the settlement.

This legislation also requires the Secretary of Interior to comply with all environmental laws, including the Endangered Species Act, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and other applicable environmental laws and regulations.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement reached by the Jicarilla Apache Tribe and the Department of Interior, which is ratified in this legislation, sets a benchmark that I believe should be strived for in resolving water rights issues. The legislation benefits the tribe, allows the United States to meet its obligation, and has the full support of the State of New Mexico. I urge my colleagues to join me in passing this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of this legislation in the RECORD.

H.R. 5122

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Jicarilla Apache Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress hereby finds and declares that—
(1) the Jicarilla Apache Tribe has multiple claims against the State of New Mexico, the United States, and other parties, related to water rights for its reservation in northern New Mexico and based on the alleged infringement of those rights;

(2) Federal water resource projects have diverted water upstream from the Jicarilla Apache Indian Reservation and have impounded water downstream from the reservation, but no provision has been made for substantial water resource development to benefit the reservation;

(3) a full and final settlement of the water rights claims of the Jicarilla Apache Tribe will inure to the benefit of the Tribe, the State of New Mexico, and the United States;

(4) this Act, together with a Settlement Contract between the Jicarilla Apache Tribe and the United States, is intended to provide for the full, fair and final resolution of the water right claims of the Tribe, and to secure to the Tribe a perpetual water supply for use on its reservation;

(5) the Jicarilla Apache Tribe may use this water supply outside the boundaries of its reservation consistent with the terms of a Settlement Contract between the Tribe and the United States; and

(6) the Secretary, in accordance with the requirements of section 11(a) of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 99; Public Law 87-483), has determined by hydrologic investigations that sufficient water to fulfill the Settlement Contract is reasonably likely to be available for use in the State of New Mexico under the allocations made in articles III and XIV of the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact and has transmitted such determination to Congress by letter dated February 2, 1989.

SEC. 3. PURPOSE.

It is the purpose of this Act to—

(1) approve, ratify and incorporate by reference the Settlement Contract; and

(2) to authorize the actions and appropriations necessary and appropriate for the United States to fulfill its obligations under such contract and this Act.

SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this Act:

(1) The term "Settlement Contract" means a contract between the United States and the Jicarilla Apache Tribe setting forth the commitments, rights and obligations of the United States and the Tribe in providing for the resolution of all water right claims of the Tribe.

(2) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) The term "Tribe" means the Jicarilla Apache Tribe of Indians organized under a revised constitution adopted December 15, 1968 pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act (25 U.S.C. 476 et seq.) and duly recognized by the United States of America.

(4) The term "Navajo Reservoir" means the reservoir created by the impoundment of the San Juan River at the Navajo Dam as authorized by the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

(5) The term "San Juan-Chama Project" means the Project authorized by section 8 of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96, 97), and the Act of April 11, 1956 (70 Stat. 105).

SEC. 5. SETTLEMENT CONTRACT APPROVAL.

(a) SETTLEMENT CONTRACT.—The Secretary, acting on behalf of the United States, and the President of the Tribe, acting pursuant to an authorization from the Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council, are authorized to enter into the Settlement Contract, but in no event shall such contract be limited by any term of years, or be canceled, terminated or rescinded by the action of any party, except by an Act of Congress hereafter enacted.

(b) APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT CONTRACT.—The Congress approves, ratifies, and hereby incorporates by reference the Settlement Contract.

(c) AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY.—The Secretary is authorized to enter into such agreements and to take such measures as the Secretary may deem necessary or appropriate to fulfill the intent of the Settlement Contract and this Act.

SEC. 6. WATER AVAILABLE UNDER THE CONTRACT.

(a) WATER AVAILABLE.—Water made available annually under the Settlement Contract approved by section 5 of this Act is in the following amounts under water rights held by the Secretary for the following projects or sources:

	Total diversion (acre-feet/year)	Total depletion (acre-feet/year)
Navajo Reservoir or Navajo River	33,500	25,500
San Juan-Chama Project	6,500	6,500
Total	40,000	32,000

(b) AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACT.—The Secretary may enter into amendments to the Settlement Contract which would in his judgment be in the interest of water conservation and in the spirit of this settlement of the claims of the Tribe, but the water depletions shall not exceed the amounts set forth in this section.

(c) RIGHTS OF THE TRIBE.—The Tribe will be entitled under the Settlement Contract to use any and all return flows attributable to uses of the water by the Tribe or its contractors, as long as the water depletions do not exceed the amounts set forth in this section.

SEC. 7. SUBCONTRACTS.

(a) AUTHORITY OF TRIBE.—Subject to the approval of the Secretary, when water made

available under the Settlement Contract approved by section 5 of this Act is not being used by the Tribe, the Tribe may sell, exchange, lease, or otherwise temporarily dispose of such water in accordance with section 11 of the Settlement Contract, but the Tribe shall not permanently alienate any rights it has under that contract. The maximum term of any water use subcontract, including all renewals, shall not exceed 99 years in duration.

(b) **APPROVAL OF SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall approve or disapprove any subcontracts submitted to him for approval within (1) 180 days after submission, or (2) 60 days after compliance, if required, with section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)), or any other requirement of Federal law, whichever is later. Any party to a subcontract may enforce the provision of this subsection pursuant to section 1361 of title 28, United States Code.

(c) **PREEMPTION.**—The authorization provided for in subsection (a) shall not amend, construe, supersede, or preempt any Federal law, interstate compact, or international treaty that pertains to the Colorado River or its tributaries, including the appropriation, use, development, storage, regulation, allocation, conservation, exportation, or quality of those waters. The provisions of section 2116 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 177) shall not apply to any water made available under the Settlement Contract.

(d) **FORFEITURE.**—The non-use of the water supply secured herein by a subcontractor of the Tribe shall in no event result in a forfeiture, abandonment, relinquishment, or other loss of all or any part of the rights exercised by the Tribe under the Settlement Contract.

SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION.**—There are authorized to be appropriated:

(1) \$6,000,000 for deposit, in accordance with the following schedule, in a water resources development trust fund established in the United States Treasury for the Tribe, to be expended by the Tribe for any water resource development costs, including cost associated with this settlement:

(A) \$2,000,000 shall be deposited in the first fiscal year which commences following the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) \$2,000,000 during the fiscal year next following the first fiscal year referred to in subparagraph (A); and

(C) \$2,000,000 during the fiscal year next following the second fiscal year referred to in subparagraph (B); and

(2) such amounts as are necessary, for expenditures by the Secretary, to pay the Tribe's share of the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the San Juan-Chama Project, when the Secretary has waived the Tribe's obligation to pay such costs pursuant to subsection (c)(1) and section 10(f) of the Settlement Contract.

(b) **NO PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.**—No part of the principal of the fund, or of the income accruing to such fund, or the revenue from any water use subcontract, shall be distributed to any member of the Tribe on a per capita basis.

(c) **WAIVERS.**—Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), or any other provision of law:

(1) When the conditions specified in section 10(f) of the Settlement Contract are satisfied, the Secretary may waive all or part of the Tribe's share of the construction costs, and the operation, maintenance, and replacement costs for the Navajo Reservoir and the San Juan-Chama Project.

(2) When all or part of the Tribe's share of the construction costs for the San Juan-Chama Project are waived by the Secretary, that portion of those costs waived shall be nonreimbursable.

(3) The Tribe's share of the construction cost obligation for the San Juan-Chama Project, both principal and interest, due from 1972 to the execution of the Settlement Contract shall be nonreimbursable.

SEC. 9. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.

(a) **ENVIRONMENT.**—The water supply authorized by the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96), for the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama Project may not be used to offset the impacts of other water projects in the San Juan River Basin in order to comply with the requirements of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531). Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, nothing in this Act is intended to exempt the operation of the San Juan-Chama Project from the provisions of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, or to amend or repeal the provisions of the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96).

(b) **NOT A MAJOR FEDERAL ACTION.**—Execution of the Settlement Contract shall not constitute a major Federal action under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.). The Secretary shall comply with all aspects of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Endangered Species Act, and other applicable environmental laws and regulations in fulfilling the terms of the Settlement Contract.

SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS.

The tribal rights under the Settlement Contract approved by section 5 of this Act, and the water rights adjudicated by final decrees in general stream adjudications consistent with such contract, shall inure to the benefit of the Tribe, and the Tribe shall not be denied all or any part of such rights absent its consent unless such rights are explicitly abrogated by an Act of Congress hereafter enacted.

SEC. 11. DISCLAIMER.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to alter, amend, repeal, construe, interpret, modify, or be in conflict with the provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057); the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774); the Colorado River Storage Project Act (70 Stat. 105); the Colorado River Basin Project Act (82 Stat. 885); the Act of June 13, 1962 (76 Stat. 96); the Colorado River Compact of 1922 made effective by Public Proclamation of the President of the United States on June 25, 1929 (46 Stat. 3000); the Upper Colorado River Basin Compact (63 Stat. 31); the Rio Grande Compact (53 Stat. 785); or the Treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States (59 Stat. 1219).

AMERICAN INDIANS IN STATE LEGISLATURES

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the Year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows

there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the Year of the American Indian, and as part of my on-going series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article in the March 1992 edition of the magazine *State Legislatures*, a magazine published by the National Conference of State Legislatures. The article highlights some of the American Indians in State legislatures throughout the United States.

INDIAN LEGISLATORS BREAK NEW GROUND

(By Judy Zello)

In 1989 a small group of Navajo people approached Lynda Morgan with the possibility of running for the New Mexico Legislature. "I knew zilch about state politics," she says. "But I had served as a chapter secretary, an elective position. And at meetings of the Eastern Navajo Agency Council, I spoke out about issues in a way that people seemed to like." While lacking political experience, Morgan was confident of her ability to face groups. She filed as a candidate in February and took office in June—the first Indian woman ever to serve as a state legislator in New Mexico.

Morgan's total campaign chest amounted to some \$200. She hung her own posters. She never ran a newspaper ad, never appeared on television. She spoke at community events and social gatherings. She had little help from other women, whose attitude seemed to be that state politics should be left to men.

Now in her second term, Morgan has proved herself an able representative of all Indian people in New Mexico. Last April the governor signed her bill for a state contract with the Institute of American Indian Arts for the promotion of Indian arts and culture.

An agency director for the Navajo Nation's Department of Youth Services, Morgan is raising two teen-age boys on her own. Her legislative district is one of sandy arroyos, red rock canyons and mesas, sagebrush and dirt roads winding out to scattered homes where Navajo is the first—and sometimes only—language spoken. Recent redistricting added about 8,000 people, primarily Anglo and Hispanic, in the town of Grants, but the district is still 62 percent Indian.

To many Navajo voters the state legislature is part of an alien government. Rather than turning to state capitols in Santa Fe, Phoenix or Salt Lake City—Navajo lands encompass territory in three states—Navajo citizens normally voice their political concerns at their chapter houses or in general tribal elections. Marshall Plummer, Navajo Nation vice president, emphasizes the importance of having Navajo state legislators to advance the tribe's social and economic goals and to educate other legislators, the non-Navajo public and members of the court system about the Navajo Nation. But many Navajos and other Native Americans still see state government as an adversary—a force ready to impose unwanted control.

In 13 states at least 32 Native American legislators currently do a balancing act between membership in a sovereign nation and service as an elected state official. Deep-seated prejudices against Indians still exist in both rural and urban areas around the country. But as Oklahoma Senator Enoch Kelly Haney points out, Indian people want the same things that any other people want: decent schools, adequate health care, good roads and comfortable housing.

Haney, the grandson of Willie Haney, chief of the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, has

won several terms in a non-Indian district by repeating that theme. As vice chairman of the appropriations committee, much of Haney's time is occupied with Oklahoma's budget, but he also has worked effectively on behalf of Oklahoma Indians by sponsoring legislation that led to creation of the Indian Affairs Committee, the Indian Affairs Commission and special symbolic artwork and displays honoring Indian people at the Capitol in Oklahoma City. A Master Artist of the Five Civilized Tribes whose art accompanies this issue, Haney recently decided to run for the U.S. Senate, hoping to increase to two the number of Native Americans in Congress. Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell of Colorado, previously a state legislator, is the only Native American member of Congress at this time.

South Dakota is the location of an 1890 massacre of Indian women and children at Wounded Knee, a painful event whose memory lingers among Indian people. When Governor George Mickelson declared 1990 a "Year of Reconciliation" to encourage improved relations between Indians and non-Indians, some bitterness did thaw in the warmer climate fostered by the declaration.

Paul Valandra, a Rosebud Sioux, ran for the South Dakota Senate after serving on the tribal council. Politics are a family tradition—his cousin Cato Valandra, an adviser to President Lyndon Johnson, served as tribal president from 1962 to 1969. Valandra, who points out that tribal politics can be especially intense because members are all related to one another, anticipated that state politics would be more detached, less intimate. However, among his potential Indian constituents, Valandra faced resistance to his plan to become a legislator. Some felt the state had no business holding elections on reservations, and by participating in the election process, Valandra was acquiescing to state jurisdiction. In fact, he says, "I kind of feel that way myself. But a new movement in Indian Country is looking at taking care of local problems through political control instead of isolation. Instead of bucking the county commissioner, they'll be working to nip problems in the bud by being involved at the beginning."

Valandra had found himself frustrated that neither major party recruited or supported Indian candidates. He first ran in 1988 as an Independent, losing by just nine votes in a district that was more than 80 percent Indian. Low voter turnout played a big part in his defeat. Since his 1990 election (as a Democrat), which coincided with the Year of Reconciliation, Valandra believes that his constituents are paying more attention to the actions of state government as well as to his own activities as a legislator. He would like to see even more interest. During recent redistricting activities, his Indian constituents opted to keep their district's current configuration. They realized that, since many of them are not very active in state politics, the 85 percent Indian nature of the district is probably more useful to them than changing its makeup might be. The state cooperated with that choice.

Valandra considers many Indian issues to be much the same as those of other minority groups in the United States, although economic problems are at least as prominent as racial problems. "Jesse Jackson's term 'economic violence' is what the struggle is all about," he says. "We still have no control over our economic system." Poor Indians suffer in ways similar to other minorities, but the unique status of Indian tribes as a fourth level of government in the American

system, their strong attachment to particular geographic locations and their isolation, all magnify the problems of rural poverty.

Valandra would like to effect some economic and social change, but has to take it slowly, representing as he does both Indians and non-Indians. He hopes to avoid getting tangled in questions of state-tribal jurisdiction. He comments wryly, "It's very easy to look back and see there's nobody behind you." In supporting the imposition of tribal liquor licenses and excise taxes on non-Indian businesses located on Indian land, Valandra feels he is backing Sioux efforts to deal with alcoholism problems among their people. In the delicate balance between tribal sovereignty and state regulation, he tries to walk carefully. "I'd like to see an Indian Affairs Commission set up that could make binding recommendations for state government. I'd also like to see the attorney general's office give mediation a chance before litigating. We've wasted a lot of time, effort and money. I don't think it would usurp the AG's authority, but it would provide more peripheral vision on some of these issues."

Valandra is director of employment and training for the Rosebud Reservation. He and his wife, who recently opened a law practice in Mission, have four children. "Paul's a good guy," says South Dakota Senator Jim Dunn. Russell Hawkins, chairman of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribal Council agrees: "I think he'll be good for the whole state."

Maine's Native Americans can claim a much longer history of political contact than can the people of the Plains. Descended from a long line of Chiefs and tribal governors, Penobscot Representative Priscilla Atten occupies an unusual position among legislators. She and Madonna Soctomah, Passamaquoddy representative, serve in the Legislature as representatives of their tribes; they have floor seats and speaking rights, but no voting rights. This practice, in formal existence since Maine became a state in 1820, is believed to predate the American Revolution. Tribal representatives' salaries, expenses and allowances, which are paid by the state, are the same as other state legislators'. Atten's balanced approach to sometimes volatile state-tribal issues may be one reason tribal members continue to re-elect her as their representative. She is active on NCSL's state-tribal relations task force and works as the Penobscot Nation's tribal-state relations officer.

Representative Scott Ratliff, a member of the Shoshone Tribe, lives in Riverton, Wyo. A career counselor at Central Wyoming College, he represents a district that includes the Wind River Reservation. "I am the only Indian in the Wyoming Legislature," he says, "and it has only been since I got into the Legislature that even the people from my county paid any attention to the reservation." The Shoshone share the reservation with the Arapaho—a tribe with whom they frequently warred during their semi-nomadic buffalo-hunting days. Each tribe maintains a separate business council, and the business of the reservation as a whole is handled by a joint business council.

Vocal on social issues, Ratliff is especially frustrated by the failure of all governments to address effectively problems of national scope. "We need to face big problems and solve them. We're letting the courts do the work because we're afraid to. Substance abuse is at the root of so many jail sentences and car accidents, and of welfare dependency, but both the Legislature and the community are reluctant to really look at these

issues. We wait until the feds throw the problem to us, then talk about how we can't have a tax increase." With six years on the appropriations and management committees, Ratliff is concerned not just with Indian issues but with the quality of life for all the rural people of Wyoming. In describing the rationale behind a newly published book on tribal government, he says: "If the state, county and Wind River tribes are ever to solve mutual problems, they must first understand each other's governments and values." While confessing to some uncertainty about the real meaning of tribal sovereignty, he urges states to treat tribal governments as they would the government of another state, acknowledging their rights to respect and legitimacy.

As more responsibility is returned to tribal governments and more opportunities arise for state and tribal governments to work together, the role of Native Americans in mainstream politics can only expand. To that end, in 1991 they established the National Council of Native American Legislators to work on social and political issues that affect Indians and to increase their participation in state politics.

REV. VERNON SHANNON HONORED AT ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor to rise to pay tribute to Rev. Vernon Shannon. I know that the good people of St. Catherine A.M.E. know full well that in Reverend Shannon they have a leader who is fully committed to his congregation and to the community at large. Indeed, at a time when tension and conflict tear at the fabric of our society, Reverend Shannon is a leader in the cause of promoting understanding. He has truly been a builder of bridges.

Through 20 years of service, Reverend Shannon has been a force for change. Under his strong leadership, St. Catherine's Church has assumed an increasingly prominent role in New Rochelle. The church has increased its role as a home to community groups, a center for the life of its parishioners, a place for education and music, a partner in the war on poverty, a builder of affordable housing, and a caretaker of New Rochelle's elderly.

Reverend Shannon understands how critically important it is that our Nation be pulled together, not torn apart. He has been at the forefront of the important work of the Westchester Coalition for Mutual Respect. Together with a diverse group of religious and lay leaders throughout Westchester, Reverend Shannon has been a voice of conciliation and understanding. He has spoken out against hatred and bigotry and has worked tirelessly to resolve conflicts. Through that work, Reverend Shannon is an important messenger of hope.

While we celebrate his 20 years as Pastor at St. Catherine's, we know that Reverend Shannon will continue his leadership and dedication which extend far beyond his own church. He is a recipient of the Westchester County Community Service Award, the highest award given by our county. He has also re-

ceived numerous well-deserved honors and citations from local and national organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Reverend Shannon is indeed a special person. His capacity to bring people together in pursuit of common goals has been a dynamic force in Westchester County over the last two decades. At this juncture, our Nation needs leaders like Reverend Shannon who understands that our future depends on working together and that all suffer when tensions, hostility and bigotry take hold. I know that he will continue to be an inspiration for harmony and compassion, for progress and hope.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO THE
BELLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY
OF NEW JERSEY UPON THE
CELEBRATION OF ITS 90TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, this year the residents of my congressional district and State of New Jersey will join together with the Honorable Mayor Marina C. Perna, and other esteemed dignitaries to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Belleville Public Library and the complete redesign of this historic building. I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join me in extending our heartiest congratulations and best wishes to the distinguished director, David Bryant, other officers, trustees, and community leaders who have actively participated in the organization and administration of this prestigious educational and cultural center of current and historic collections of literacy and artistic materials which have truly enriched our community, State and Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the exemplary leadership and outstanding efforts of our citizens so important to our quality of life are in the vanguard of the American dream and today we express our appreciation to the people of the city of Belleville who, through their fidelity, devotion, and personal commitment have provided a haven for knowledge, learning, wisdom, and enlightenment for young and adults alike—the Belleville Public Library. I particularly commend to you the honor roll of distinguished citizens who have served the library as officers or trustees over this past 90 years. The current roster of the board of library trustees of the Belleville Public Library is as follows: James J. Cazzarelli, Jr., president; the Honorable Marina C. Perna, mayor; Ms. Barbara A. Spillane, secretary; Mr. Joseph T. Casale, treasurer; Mr. Ralph J. DiRuggiero; Mr. Michael Nardiello, superintendent of schools; Mr. Kenneth R. Broo; and Mr. David Bryant, library director.

Mr. Speaker, the Belleville Public Library is steeped in the history of the community and the devoted services of its citizenry. In 1902, Belleville's Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club found itself in need of space for its shared book collection of over 4,000 volumes. Needed also were rules about loaning books to people in town. The Reading Club rented a

storefront on William Street, stocked it with books, scheduled hours based on availability of volunteers and brought the value of a community library of good reading to the people of Belleville.

Across turn-of-the-century America, many towns had similar public library origins, based on the collective effort, wisdom, and treasured books of community volunteers like Belleville's Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club. What these good groups needed were permanent homes—public libraries—that would house books, offer reading rooms, and provide access to magazines and newspapers. These permanent homes would also need public support, a small portion of local taxes going into their maintenance and staffing. They would become America's public libraries.

Belleville's Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club would find the answer to its building needs, just as more than 1,600 other American communities would, in the generosity of Andrew Carnegie. An industrial empire amassed by Carnegie, gave the Nation's most generous benefactor the means to build public libraries across America, from small towns to big cities.

When a town decided that it would approach Andrew Carnegie to fund a public library, it needed to provide some background information that would prove it could not only construct a building full of books but keep it open as a library, keep its book stock fresh and make it an ongoing part of a community's cultural life. The Tuesday Afternoon Reading Club was ideally placed in Belleville's life to do this.

The success of the storefront library was easy to document. The library expanded hours after it opened in 1902 and continued to add to its schedule and its book collection from 1903 through 1910. The library has proven itself a cultural benefit in local life. Petitioning town government for help in acquiring property would be the next step. At the same time, subscribers were sought to contribute to a site fund to be assisted by municipal support. Land on the corner of Washington Avenue and Academy Street was available, affordable, and ideally located in the downtown business district.

The pieces for Andrew Carnegie's funding were in place when the noted Belleville architect, Charles Granville Jones was selected by the library committee to design the home of Belleville's Public Library. Carnegie offered few hurdles for towns seeking his funding for their libraries, but he insisted that the building he was paying for "look like libraries." With its compact classicism, its strong stone and brick exterior, columns and pediment at entry, and placed on a sloping lawn, the 3,600 square foot library that Jones drew met Carnegie's test—it looked like a library—and it quickly became a source of local pride. Its construction cost \$20,000—materials and labor \$5.50 per square foot.

Meeting for their first time in their brand new Carnegie Library in October 1912, the library board was overseeing a library that would continue to grow in popularity and book collection. The simple, understated interior was the scene of monthly meetings by the library board. An early issue for this board, led by President Streeter, was whether to have a telephone in the library. The resolution: The li-

brary would have a telephone, linked to an existing Academy Street party line, but the telephone number would be unlisted.

This 90th anniversary year, 1992 follows all of that progressive history for Belleville's Public Library. It follows too what may have been the library's most remarkable year of all—1991. Last year three projects merged to produce a library that will receive national notice and more important, serve the needs of Belleville for decades to come. It was the library's good fortune to inherit the estate of Miss Helen Van Brunt, who filled her home with books and music. This bequest allowed Trustee Cazzarelli to take on his largest renovation project to date—the redesign of the original Carnegie Library interior and the stacks portion of the 1929 addition. The result is breathtaking. It is anchored in a renaissance use of rich colors, combined with faux stone and marble surfaces. The lighting is at once high technology and soothing, looking like an Art Nouveau installation from 1911—with the lighting power we expect in the 1990's. The Carnegie Library's original Washington Avenue entry, framed by columns and pediment was said to have been lost in the 1981 expansion. Now, it has been honored and recreated in the new Carnegie Room. This reference to tradition combines with other classical elements to put the Belleville Public Library's interior in a category of its own in New Jersey—and in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, in reflecting upon the history of our great country and the deeds of our people who have made our representative democracy second to none among all nations throughout the world, I am pleased to call this 90th anniversary celebration to your attention and seek this national recognition of the people of the city of Belleville in bringing fruition, maintaining and expanding its public library for a communion of understanding, exchange of ideas, recreation, and communication of the arts, cultures, and sciences of the past, present, and future. We do indeed salute the trustees and administration of the Belleville Public Library upon the celebration of their 90th anniversary and commemoration of their main library, the Carnegie Library, as a historic landmark.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 5100

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today, I join Chairman ROSTENKOWSKI in introducing H.R. 5100. I congratulate him for his vision and leadership in introducing this comprehensive trade package. I support this legislation as a vital step forward in an area in which America fell dangerously behind in the 1980's.

For too long we have been nibbling around the edges of our trade problems—responding haphazardly while our industrial base eroded and our businesses and workers were treated like second-class citizens abroad.

Today, we emphatically reject such aimlessness, as we take a major step in setting trade policy for this Nation and ensuring a future for industrial America. Today, we are saying it

does matter whether industries like semiconductors, autos, auto parts, machine tools, and steel not only survive—but thrive. Today, we are finally saying “enough is enough” to Japan and other trading partners who practice one-way trade.

Today, we are standing up for our workers and businesses at home by making sure they are given the chance to compete abroad.

This bill is national in scope and internationalist in perspective. It looks outward, not inward, by focusing on opening foreign markets to high-quality American goods.

It starts by reenacting Super 301, the tough, effective market-opening measure that expired last year. It focuses on the most costly unfair trade practices by saying we won't allow American auto parts makers to be driven into extinction by closed markets in Japan and predatory keiretsu relationships in the United States.

It fights for semiconductors and other high technology industries by making it more difficult for other countries to violate trade agreements. It closes loopholes that permit foreign companies that dump their products to thumb their noses at U.S. court decisions.

Like our competitors in the European Community, the United States will indicate for the first time that a strong, indigenous motor vehicle industry is important as a matter of national policy—and we will not sit back as it loses \$20 million a day.

Like the EC, we are telling Japan there are limits to what we will tolerate in our own market while foreign sales in Japan remain at an anemic 3 percent. Last year, Japanese auto manufacturers made about \$10 billion in their own, virtually closed market, while losing about \$3 billion in the United States. They used the profits in the former to gain market share in the latter.

This bill instructs the administration to begin auto trade talks with the Japanese—focusing on imports and transplants. But it also says that Congress will adjust any such limits upward by the number of American cars we sell in Japan.

The livelihood of some 3 million workers in industries ranging from computers-to-glass-to-steel depends on the American auto industry. American companies now make some of the best cars in the world. But we cannot hide the fact that these same companies lost \$10 billion last year. Or that GM announced 70,000 layoffs in December.

And we can't continue to watch other countries carve up the world's markets while our own auto workers are handed pink slips.

Two competing views have emerged about the state of industrial America. One focuses on a few healthy sectors and says “Everything Is Fine.” Another says the last 10 years have not been good ones for industries ranging from semiconductors to auto parts and that we continue on this path at our own peril.

The 1990's simply cannot be a repeat of the 1980's.

Today, we are saying we are not powerless to shape our own destiny—that we must take the future into our own hands.

This bill places responsibility on industry, tying active Government policies to efforts by industry to become more competitive.

But the need for America to put its own house in order—whether improved education

or policies stimulating savings, productivity, or economic growth—is not an excuse for the lack of a trade policy that brings about a level playing field for American businesses and workers. This persistent unevenness has resulted in a sick economy. It is time indeed for a change.

END MEDIA CENSORSHIP OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. DAVID DREIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DREIER of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the Record a copy of C-SPAN's letter protesting the House Rules Committee vote to exclude its cameras from Wednesday's meeting on the rescission bill. The letter makes note of the fact that print media was allowed to remain while C-SPAN viewers were singled out for this blatant act of censorship.

As James Madison once said: “A popular government without popular information or the means of acquiring it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps both.” Clearly, the Rules Committee action was both a farce and a tragedy, and I hope we can make a bipartisan effort to ensure that a dangerous precedent is not set.

MAY 5, 1992.

HON. JOE MOAKLEY,
Chairman, Committee on Rules, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CHAIRMAN MOAKLEY: This is to register with the Committee on Rules C-SPAN's strong protest of its exclusion from today's hearing.

The Committee's decision to ban television cameras from coverage of an important meeting at which national spending issues are decided is disturbing in its own right. The Committee compounded the injustice by permitting the print press to remain even as the electronic press were instructed to dismantle and leave the room. Clearly, the Committee was not concerned about the release of sensitive information if the print press were allowed to remain. Yet it chose to select among the media, to the detriment of C-SPAN's audience.

Today's decision is also of concern given the recent history of your personal cooperation with C-SPAN in arranging for our televised coverage of Rules Committee hearings. Our hope is that today's decision is an aberration, and that the Committee will return to its past practice of equal treatment of news organizations.

Sincerely,

BRUCE D. COLLINS,
Vice President & General Counsel.

DEFENSE DIVERSIFICATION AND COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1992

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, the changes in the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe,

and throughout the world have forced Members of Congress and the President to re-evaluate where the lines on defense spending will be drawn. Both the administration and the Congress must address the problems that this country will face as we move to reduce the amount of money we spend on defense. Today, I am introducing the Defense Diversification and Community Adjustment Act of 1992 to help facilitate the diversification of defense-related businesses and the adjustment of defense-related workers.

Economic conversion will occur, and I believe that Congress and the administration must act accordingly to aid the businesses and workers that helped this country win the cold war. The Congress, in particular, must take positive and constructive action to aid in this process.

There are Members of Congress who believe that all of the defense moneys we save should be spent on domestic needs. They call this the peace dividend. Frankly, I believe there is no peace dividend for a person who is handed a pink slip because of a canceled contract or a closed plant. With this in mind, we need to utilize some of the projected savings to offset the hardships that businesses and workers involved in the production of defense material will experience. We have to provide the resources for defense-related business to convert their energies to the production of commercial goods or to stay in business until their special skill is needed again. This money would be better spent on these workers and businesses now, not later. If we continue to wait and address the need when these workers are unemployed, the economic and social costs will be extensive.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense already operates an office that has the skill needed to deal with the conversion issues affecting our defense producers. The Office of Economic Adjustment is currently working in communities across America providing limited financial and technical assistance to businesses, workers, and communities affected by defense downsizing. I believe we can enhance this office by providing an Assistant Secretary for Economic Adjustment to work in coordination with the Secretary of Defense. My bill creates this position.

This new Assistant Secretary of Economic Adjustment will also have three directors to assist in critical areas which need to be addressed as our defense industrial base diversifies. These directors will be responsible for Community Assistance Grants, Diversification and Adjustment, and Dislocated Workers. They will work with communities, businesses, and potentially dislocated workers to encourage and facilitate long range planning to ease the problems that have, and will, occur as a result of defense downsizing.

The Director of Community Assistance Grants will be responsible for aid to communities that are substantially or seriously affected by defense cuts. This individual will also aid in the formation of a Community Adjustment Committee that will include representatives from the different sectors of the communities. The Community Adjustment Committee will then be eligible for direct assistance in grants from the Department of Defense to aid in planning adjustment.

The Director of Diversification and Adjustment will be responsible for the facilitation of aid to businesses as well as aid to businesses to retain critical technologies. This director will work to effectively assist defense related businesses in the conversion to commercial production and will also be able to provide technical experience to aid in this area. Finally, this Director will be instructed to work with Defense Advanced Research Products Agency [DARPA] to help retain critical technologies of certain weapon systems.

The Director of Dislocated Workers will be responsible for improved worker notification and also in working with the Department of Labor to develop a means to assist in the adjustment of the defense-related workers. This would also entail identifying areas where businesses and workers would be substantially and seriously affected. This director will also work with the Secretary of Labor to develop a grant system to provide States with adequate resources to assist eligible defense workers.

Title II of my bill would provide an additional \$250 million over a 5-year period for employment and training assistance to defense-related dislocated workers. This legislation would build on the current program that was put in place in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1991. This legislation would also amend title III of the Job Training Partnership Act providing for the timely transfer of funds from the Department of Defense to the Department of Labor for the provision of services to workers losing jobs through a closure or realignment of a military facility or the cancellation of a defense contract.

My bill expands eligibility for employment and training assistance under this program for those losing jobs directly through the cancellation of a contract, or the closing of a defense facility, extending eligibility to people in a seriously affected community, whose job loss can be attributed to defense cutbacks in that community. It addresses concerns expressed over the delays in the current program between the time of actual dislocation and the receipt of grant moneys by allowing 20 percent of the program's funds to be distributed by a formula, to be developed jointly by the Departments of Defense and Labor, to those States most adversely affected by defense cuts, with the remaining 80 percent of the program money to be distributed based on the current grant application process. Finally, my bill also makes changes to the current Dislocated Worker Program to make the program more applicable to defense-related dislocated workers.

I believe we have an obligation to help the large and small businesses that have provided this Nation the best and most technologically advanced products for our Nation's defense. My legislation would provide aid to most large and small businesses that have a stake in converting their defense production to commercial industry. For this purpose, my bill would authorize \$250 million for the Department of Labor to be used for JTPA programs and \$250 million for the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration over the next 5 years. In addition, the new Assistant Secretary of Economic Adjustment would be given \$500 million for conversion activities over the next 5 years. Finally, this legislation will instruct the new Assistant Sec-

retary to coordinate activities with the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to provide assistance to qualified small businesses.

Mr. Speaker, my bill attempts to improve upon many programs which we already have in place. It attempts to provide a solution to many of the problems that economic conversion will cause for policy makers and elected officials. We need to act now to provide an effective response to any future cuts in defense. We have to act responsibly and constructively for our communities, our businesses and our workers to provide appropriate diversification and adjustment assistance. I urge my colleagues to examine the issues involved and to lend their support to this urgently needed legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE MARY KASTEN

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the State representative who represents my hometown of Cape Girardeau in the Missouri Legislature. Mary Kasten is a person who immediately earns the respect and garners the undivided attention of those around her. Whether it be a long-time friend, colleague, or someone she's just met, Mary Kasten's genuine warmth and personality win you over.

Mary deserves special recognition today for a project that just a few years ago was nothing more than a dream. Soon, the community caring council will celebrate its third annual meeting. The council with its motto "Empowering Families To Become Self-Reliant, Resourceful and Responsible" was indeed the brainchild of Missouri State Representative Mary Kasten.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have known Mary, her husband Dr. Mel Kasten, and their family for a long time. We have discussed many initiatives and shared quite a few triumphs in that time, but rest assured—none of them compare to the unheralded growth and acceptance of the community caring council.

The whole concept for the council was born out of Mary's frustration with "the system." She considered at length how our constituents could be better served with the programs and agencies already in place at the local, State and Federal levels in cooperation with private sector organization. Out of her dedicated effort, Mary singlehandedly carried the torch on this cause throughout Missouri and in the State capitol—thus came the community caring council.

In brief, the council promotes coordination and cooperation between social service providers, churches, the business community, and the education system, in order to empower families and individuals to realize the personal goals of self-reliance, responsibility, and resourcefulness. The combined efforts of the "local" council are at the root of the "one-stop-shopping" initiative for welfare and social services that I have been working on through-

out my years in Congress. Through this combined network, the task is to identify gaps in services, eliminate duplication, enhance existing programs, and see progressive and creative ways to develop new resources with the goal of helping people help themselves. As the council's mission statement says:

The caring and commitment of the Council membership will restore the concept of a truly 'helping' community in the old-fashioned sense and serve as a model project for others to duplicate.

In closing, I again want to praise State Representative Mary Kasten of Cape Girardeau, the founder of the community caring council, for her hard work and dedication to this program she, and I, so deeply believe in. The social ills the council targets to address—homelessness, hunger, illiteracy, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, child abuse and neglect, poverty, and isolation affecting both the young and old—were not created overnight, and neither will the solutions. But just like the plaque that hangs in Mary's kitchen says:

There are those who curse the lock while others search to find the key.

Mr. Speaker, when individuals come together, form a team, and put forth a unified effort, change can occur. And in this instance, it will definitely be a change for the better in each community and America overall. Mary and the community caring council have given us the key.

TRIBUTE TO THE RECIPIENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SACRAMENTO AREA FEDERAL EXECUTIVE EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR AWARDS

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the recipients of the Department of the Sacramento Area Federal Executive Employee of the Year Awards. The Sacramento area has over 20,000 Federal employees so these award winners represent truly outstanding commitment to their jobs, their community, and the Federal Government.

I would like to take this opportunity to share with you this year's winners. They are:

Outstanding Professional Employee—Dr. Charles Smith, Environmental Coordinator, Mather Air Force Base; Outstanding Secretary—Jewel Van Dewerker, Secretary, Mather AFB; Outstanding Supervisor—Janet Lopez, Supervisory Contract Specialist, Sacramento Army Depot; Outstanding Technical Employee—Patricia Maggard, Social Service Representative, Sacramento Army Depot; Outstanding Administrative Employee—Robin Pohl, Personnel Staffing Specialist, Internal Revenue Service; Outstanding Clerical Employee—Geri Ryan, Labor Relations Clerk, Internal Revenue Service; Outstanding Front-Line Employee—Roger Scott, Administrative Services Specialist, McClellan AFB; Outstanding Manager—Robert Lamora, Airway Facilities Sector Manager, Federal Aviation Administration; Outstanding Trades and Crafts Employee—Kenneth Davis, Telephone Mechanic Foreman, Mather AFB;

Outstanding Employee Team—Blanket Purchase Agreement Process Action Team, Sacramento Army Depot; and Community Service Award—Brenda Bennett, Group Secretary, Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Speaker, these Federal employees have shown remarkable skill and dedication and are truly worthy of our recognition. I ask you to join me in congratulating these outstanding individuals.

COST-EFFECTIVE ENGINEERING PROJECT HONORED

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize for the record the achievement of some of my constituents in the Austin office of the CH2M HILL consulting firm, which has recently been recognized with an Honor Award from the American Consulting Engineers Council. John McLeod and his colleagues in Austin have designed an underground water storage and recovery system for Kerrville, TX, that has saved approximately \$29 million by eliminating the need for a surface water reservoir and postponing the expansion of a water treatment plant. CH2M HILL also won an award for the project from the Texas Consulting Engineers Council.

CH2M HILL designed an aquifer storage and recovery [ASR] system for Kerrville and the Upper Guadalupe River Authority [UGRA], that uses a naturally occurring aquifer to store treated water. During summer months or drought periods, when water demand is high, the water can be pumped out of the aquifer into the water distribution system. The ASR alternative cost \$2 million, in contrast to the previously planned \$30 million surface reservoir. The water treatment plant expansion, postponed indefinitely, would have cost \$4 million.

Many of my colleagues may be aware that CH2M HILL is one of the largest environmental consulting engineering firms in the Nation. I think we should all be grateful for the good work that CH2M HILL has done on this project and the money that the CH2M HILL design has saved taxpayers. I am pleased that CH2M HILL has been recognized by a national group for its work.

SYMRA BRANDON HONORED BY THE SOCIETY OF NEGRO BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Symra Brandon, as her abilities and achievements are honored by the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs as their Woman of the Year. It has been my privilege to have worked with Symra Brandon over the

years, and I know her to be a dedicated and effective leader.

After receiving a bachelor's degree in sociology from Morgan State College, Ms. Brandon settled in Yonkers and began a career of public service. Beginning as a caseworker with the Westchester County Department of Social Services, over the last 22 years she has served Westchester in many capacities: senior caseworker, psychiatric social worker, staff development specialist, and program administrator. During her rewarding career, she has also taken on leadership responsibilities with the Association of Black Social Workers and the National Association of Social Workers and its important public affairs committee.

Symra Brandon's unfailing belief in public service has also led her to include in her busy schedule the activities of many community organizations. She has served on the boards of Youth Theatre Interactions, the Day Care Council of Westchester, and the Yonkers YWCA. She also served as commissioner of the Yonkers Human Rights Commission. In each endeavor, Symra has found the energy and commitment to lead and to make contributions that have indeed made a difference in the life of our community. Despite her important work in this variety of fields, Symra Brandon has continued to enhance her own skills and knowledge through two master's degrees. She also serves on the Education 2000 Task Force, a Yonkers organization dedicated to improving the educational system in that city.

Symra Brandon has now entered the arena of political leadership. Having worked on the campaigns of Herman Keith and Joseph Burgess and as a district leader Symra has now taken a seat on the Yonkers City Council. As she works in that capacity she clearly brings a wealth of experience and understanding to the challenges faced by that city. There should be no doubt that she will indeed be an important leader on the city council and a force for consensus and effective governance.

Mr. Speaker, Symra Brandon has brought comfort to many. She has caused her diverse talents to hold families together and to strengthen the bonds that are essential to holding her community together. She has given of herself tirelessly to improve the quality of life in Yonkers and beyond. She is indeed a deserving recipient of this honor and the years of service she has ahead will add lustre to the recognition she is receiving.

ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICE MEMBERS AFFECTED BY THE MILITARY DRAWDOWN

HON. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today H.R. 5097, a bill designed to provide particular assistance to the men and women leaving the Armed Forces because of the drawdown in military personnel.

Briefly, the measure would:

First, increase benefits under the Montgomery GI bill—active duty—chapter 30, title 38, United States Code—to \$500 per month for

enlistments of 3 years or longer and increase benefits under the Montgomery GI bill—selected Reserve—chapter 106, title 10, USC—to \$200 per month.

Second, authorize \$15 million in fiscal year 1993 and \$10 million in fiscal years 1994 and 1995 for the Department of Labor to carry out its responsibilities under the Transition Assistance Program [TAP] established under Public Law 101-510 for servicemembers separating from the Armed Forces. The measure would authorize \$4 million in TAP funding for the Department of Veterans Affairs for fiscal years 1994 and 1995.

Third, establish an on-job training program for individuals discharged from the armed services on or after August 2, 1990, and authorize appropriations of \$75 million for fiscal years 1993, 1994, and 1995 for the program.

Fourth, provide a preference for eligible service-connected disabled veterans, recently discharged veterans, and homeless veterans in the provision of employment and training opportunities under the Job Training Partnership Act.

Fifth, provide funding for job training reintegration projects for homeless veterans under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act.

Sixth, exempt certain veterans who are involuntarily discharged from the armed services from paying the VA housing loan fee.

Seventh, waive the 2-year minimum service requirement necessary to establish eligibility for veterans benefits for certain veterans involuntarily separated from active duty.

There has been a great deal of discussion in this House regarding a peace dividend, economic conversion, and the effect of military downsizing on defense contractors and their employees and civilian employees of the Department of Defense. What I have not heard in this House is serious discussion of the effect of the reductions in the Armed Forces on the men and women whose superb skills, deep and sincere commitment, and inspiring patriotism won the Gulf War and the Cold War.

Since the implementation of the All-Volunteer Force, and particularly since 1981, our national policy has been to provide the incentives necessary to recruit the best and the brightest of our young men and women to military service. We encouraged these talented, intelligent young people to commit themselves to the rigors of military life with a promise that, if they served honorably and well, they would have the opportunity to pursue a military career. Circumstances in the world changed dramatically and abruptly, however, and we are now forcing these same individuals to alter their life plans and establish their futures in the civilian community.

The men and women serving in our Nation's military are of the highest caliber—intelligent, dedicated, disciplined. These people are a national resource whose skills and abilities must be absorbed by and integrated into the civilian work force. In order to facilitate this transfer of talent, however, we must provide our service members the tools they need to make the adjustment to the nonmilitary workplace. The programs and benefits contained in H.R. 5097 will accomplish this goal.

I want to particularly stress the importance of section 1 of the bill which would increase GI

bill benefits. Many defense reinvestment proposals are being considered and debated, and I have no doubt these recommendations have merit. History shows us, however, that educational assistance is the single most important tool we can give our citizens, and it is the tool that most directly benefits our Nation as a whole. The World War II GI bill had a profound effect on this country. Millions of men and women who would not otherwise have continued their education past the high school level recognized the importance of the benefit being made available to them and entered colleges and training institutions all across the country. The standard of living in the United States was significantly raised and redefined because these World War II veterans furthered their education, increased their skills, and led this country into a period of productivity and prosperity unmatched in our history. We now have an opportunity to reap the same benefit if we are wise enough to invest in our newest veterans and provide them with an educational assistance benefit that will enable them to reassimilate into the civilian community and continue to be outstanding, productive citizens.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates this bill will cost \$322 million in fiscal year 1993, with a total cost of \$1.63 billion over 5 years.

The minority leader of the Senate, the Honorable ROBERT DOLE, is introducing a companion bill in the other body today. I appreciate the gentleman's strong support and concern for the men and women who served with great distinction in our Nation's Armed Forces and who are now being asked to continue their service to our country in the civilian work force.

I would encourage my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this bill. For those who wish to do so please contact Beth Kilker or Jill Cochran of the committee staff at 225-9166.

PENNSYLVANIA PIONEER HONORED FOR EARLY WORK ON AUTOMOBILE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a pioneer in the automobile industry who, in the late 1800's, resided in Plymouth, PA.

According to eyewitness accounts by Plymouth residents, Sephaniah Reese successfully operated a three-wheel, one-cylinder engine, horseless carriage—the Reese Special—in 1884-85 on Shawnee Avenue in Plymouth.

Sephaniah Reese also manufactured bicycles in his shop and operated the first service station in the area in 1888. His company, S. Reese Machine & Tool Works, was located on West Main Street in Plymouth until 1970. His bicycles, sold under the names of "Reese" and "Shawnee," were shipped overseas and were known for their high quality. Two of these bikes still exist and are owned by Reese's grandson.

Sephaniah Reese's horseless carriage is listed in the Standard Catalogue of American

Cars 1865-1942. He was among the first in the Nation to experiment with this mode of transportation. His work was little noted at the time, and because of a lack of funding, was only a hobby. Today, the Reese Special, the only one of its kind in the world, is owned by a collector in New Jersey.

Mr. Speaker, on May 31, 1992, Mr. Reese's efforts will finally be acknowledged as a memorial marker is dedicated at the site of his former shop. This marker is the culmination of painstaking research done by a young man from Plymouth, Mr. Jeffrey Selingo. Jeff won fourth place in the National History Day Competition in 1991 for his project. I am pleased to recognize the efforts of Sephaniah Reese as an early pioneer in automotive design and Mr. Selingo for his work on documenting Mr. Reese's life. I commend Mr. Selingo for a job well done and wish him continued success in all future endeavors.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, 44 years ago, the remnants of European Jewry fulfilled an ancient dream by establishing a haven for homeless Jews from around the globe in the land of Israel. I rise to ask you and my colleagues to join me in wishing the State of Israel well on the occasion of her 44th independence celebration.

Clearly, this has been another difficult year for the State of Israel. While no Scud missiles have fallen on Israel during the past 12 months, the pernicious violence of the intifada continues and Israel's neighbors remain hostile.

Sadly, to the only democracy in the Middle East such violence and hostility represents nothing more than "normalcy." In fact, if hostile neighbors and the intifada were the only problems confronting Israel this year, many would consider this year to be an improvement over the last. Unfortunately, after surviving an acute conflict with a sworn enemy, Israel is now facing a more painful conflict—the unraveling of the longstanding relationship between Israel and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, every Member of this House is well aware of the manner in which the Bush administration has been treating Israel. Whether it be Secretary Baker labeling Israel as the main obstacle to peace in the Middle East, the President himself questioning the right of Jewish Americans to petition their government concerning Israel, or an unnamed "leaker" in the State Department or the Pentagon making blatantly false claims about Israel's handling of sensitive technology, this administration has been going after Israel with unprecedented ferocity.

In going after Israel, the Bush administration appears to have even outdone Israel's more traditional adversaries. Our new good friend, Hafez Assad of Syria, now thinks that he can count on George Bush to deliver the Israelis. King Hussein of Jordan now knows that his support for Iraq is forgiven and forgotten.

Meanwhile, Israel, which absorbed 40 of Saddam's Scud missiles during the Persian Gulf war—and did not retaliate at our request—is being pressured by our government to be "reasonable."

Contrary to what President Bush and Secretary Baker claim, their actions are not helping the peace process. Their tactics merely embolden the Arabs and isolate the Israelis. If the Israelis feel isolated, how does the Bush administration imagine the peace process will go forward?

I wish this crisis in these United States-Israel relationship was only a matter of diplomacy. Instead, the tragic effect of the President's position is that the peace process is being confused with critical humanitarian assistance. Through its position, the administration is holding Soviet Jews hostage. President Bush is using endangered and frightened people to gain leverage over the Israeli Government. This is completely illegitimate and immoral. No Russian Jew should be put at risk because President Bush and Prime Minister Shamir differ on the issue of settlements.

The demand for freedom for Soviet Jews always implied a willingness by the citizens of the United States and our government to facilitate such a massive exodus of people. The Israelis expect over 1 million new arrivals within the next few years. As the most highly taxed people in the world, it is ludicrous to expect the Israelis—as much as they may desire these new citizens—to be able to absorb an additional 25 percent of their population without our assistance. Despite our own economic problems in the United States, I believe that if this issue is properly explained to the American public, our citizens would overwhelmingly support this cost free humanitarian gesture. Indeed, this assistance is cost free. These guarantees are not grants or loans. We are only being asked to guarantee loans which we know full well will be repaid in a timely fashion. If Israel—which has never defaulted on any international obligation—does not meet the standard of good credit, who does?

Were it not for the desire of Bush and Baker to impose a settlement on Israel, there would not even be a loan guarantee issue. In fact, this measure would be passed by voice vote and routinely signed by the President. I urge the Bush administration to work with Congress and Israel to allow for the immediate approval of this critical humanitarian assistance.

Last year when I rose to wish Israel well on its independence day, I urged the Bush administration to not forget the Persian Gulf war—who was with us and who was against us. This year, I again urge the administration to remember the events of last year and to keep these events in mind as they push the peace process forward.

Mr. Speaker, it is my profound hope that Israel's 45th year will bring about a return to the solid relationship of trust and respect that used to characterize the ties between Israel and the United States.

NOTED JURIST CELEBRATES 90TH
BIRTHDAY

HON. BERNARD J. DWYER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DWYER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, May 17, Judge Aldona E. Appleton will be honored for her many years of dedicated service to the community at a party celebrating her 90th birthday.

Judge Appleton's professional accomplishments are illustrious, and her commitment to her community and her State is extraordinary. After graduating from Douglass College and the New Jersey Law School, she was an instructor at her alma mater and a private attorney in Perth Amboy.

Judge Appleton was appointed as the first judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in Middlesex County. Since this was a new court formed because of the rapid population increase in Middlesex County, Judge Appleton was sailing in uncharted waters. In 1969, Judge Appleton heard approximately 5,000 cases and was elevated to presiding judge when the caseload was deemed too large even for the very capable Judge Appleton. Judge Appleton also helped to establish the Juvenile Aid Bureau in Middlesex County. This statewide program trains police officers to serve and assist the youth of the State.

Judge Appleton also worked to build the Middlesex County Juvenile Care Home and provided the inspiration for a Distributive Work and Study Program at the State Home for Boys at Jamesburg. This was the first program of this type in the country.

Judge Appleton's community service is not limited to the legal profession. She has worked with the Heart Association, the Cancer Fund, the League of Women Voters, and was director of the New Jersey Dance Theater.

I am sure that the Judge has not engaged in these activities for public recognition. But she has been honored by men's groups and women's groups, religious and ethnic groups, law enforcement associations and legal associations. Judge Appleton also was recognized nationally when she was appointed a delegate at the Bretton Woods Monetary Conference.

Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to join in the celebration of this truly remarkable woman.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT E.
HIRSCHFIELD

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Robert E. Hirschfield for his excellent contributions to the Boys and Girls Club of Bay County, MI, which is located in my district. On May 14, 1992, he will receive the Boys and Girls' "Helping Hand Award" which is presented to persons who have enhanced the quality of life for community residents.

Bob is a lifelong resident of Bay City and a local businessman. After graduating from Dart-

mouth College and a 3-year stint in the U.S. Navy, Bob came home to join his father in a family business, H. Hirschfield Sons Co., which had been founded by his grandfather over 100 years ago. Bob is president of this thriving enterprise which began as a small scrap yard and today encompasses a scrap processing yard, a steel service center, a home center, and lumber yard. He is proud that the company has provided many jobs locally and has used local products in conducting the business. In addition, Bob is president of Modern Machine, a company that manufactures testing devices for the auto industry.

Over the years, Bob has been a very visible community supporter. He served on the boards of the Boy Scouts of America, Bay Medical Center, and Peoples National Bank and Trust Co. Many other organizations benefit from his generous donations of time and talent, as well as financial support. The Boys and Girls Clubs of Bay County, Big Brothers/Sisters, Kiwanis Goodfellows, the YMCA and YWCA, and the United Way of Bay County have known his generosity.

It is indeed an honor to pay tribute to Bob Hirschfield, to speak of his accomplishments, and to concur in the awarding of this significant recognition.

TRIBUTE TO THE BAY RIDGE DAY
NURSERY

HON. SUSAN MOLINARI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Ms. MOLINARI. Mr. Speaker, in the Bay Ridge community of Brooklyn on May 15, 1992, a very special event will take place. The Bay Ridge Day Nursery will be celebrating its 75th anniversary, a testament to the important role it plays in the lives of many families in the community.

The Bay Ridge Day Nursery was founded in 1917 as the United States entered World War I, when a committee of interested citizens became concerned about day care for children, since many women were entering the work force. Since its inception, the nursery has expanded into a program that provides full, year-round care to children in the community. With a well-trained staff, the nursery provides the children with a healthy environment to aid in their growth and development.

The Bay Ridge Day Nursery has committed itself to the idea of day care as a comprehensive service. It believes that day care is a vital and integral part of services to be provided to the child and his family.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great respect and admiration that I congratulate the Bay Ridge Day Nursery upon its 75th anniversary. I extend my personal thanks and gratitude on behalf of the Bay Ridge community. May they continue to provide the community with their irreplaceable service for many more years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO THE STUDENTS OF
ST. BARTHOLOMEW SCHOOL

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the students of St. Bartholomew School in Forest Hills, Queens.

On November 19, 1991, the student body of St. Bartholomew overwhelmingly ratified the new constitution for their student council. This marked a milestone for St. Bartholomew located in the Elmhurst section of Queens. The school has been reorganized and sent in a new direction with the overwhelming popular endorsement of the student council and its goals by the students to whom it is ultimately responsible. The ratification of the new constitution is significant because it put an end to a period of uncertainty in regard to the future existence and survival of the student council. The representative council will now lead the students of St. Bartholomew into a new era with leadership and confidence.

The functions of the representative council are to serve the administration and faculty in an advisory capacity in a common effort to fulfill the needs and aspirations of the entire student body; to encourage a high standard of scholarship and develop a sense of responsibility with each student; to inspire a spirit of pride amongst students; to foster the qualities of leadership within each student; and to contribute to the general welfare of St. Bartholomew School and of the Elmhurst community.

Under the leadership of Sister Augusta Conter, O.P., principal, and Mr. Thomas Straczynski, moderator, the representative council of St. Bartholomew School can now lead the students confidently into a new era in the 20th century. I also commend the president of the representative council, Erex Mar Fontanilla, and its vice president, Joseph Pena.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating the students of St. Bartholomew School on the ratification of their new constitution.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
DOROTHY CAKE BELANGER ON
THE OCCASION OF HER GRADUA-
TION

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to take note of the graduation season that is now upon us. Tens of thousands of young Americans will be graduating from universities and colleges throughout this country. These individuals are to be commended. Their work and their efforts are self-rewarding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today, however, in order to make a special commendation. I rise today to salute a friend and constituent, Mrs. Dorothy Cake Belanger. Mrs. Belanger, affection-

ately known as "Dottie" to all of her many friends, is among this year's graduates. She, however, is graduating at the age of 44 after a life that has been crowded with pitfalls that would have devastated a lesser individual.

Daughter of Judy Dean Cake and the late Charles Norman Cake, Dottie graduated from Palos Verdes High School but did not immediately think in terms of advanced academic experience. A person who grew up in the difficult years of the 1960's and 1970's, Dorothy fell victim to some of the temptations of the period and went through a dark night of the soul.

To this courageous woman's eternal credit, she sought out and found a program of recovery but faced an uncertain future as she launched her life in recovery. A mother of four with a limited education does not find it easy in life's mainstream. What to do? Well, I'll tell you what "Dottie" did. At the age of 40 she enrolled in Northern Virginia Community College and continued her studies at George Mason University, never achieving less than an A or B in any course during her entire 4 years of higher education.

Mr. Speaker, on May 16, Dorothy Cake Belanger will receive her degree in ceremonies attended by her husband, Clayton, her mother, Judy, her children, and a multitude of friends and supporters. My wife, Lee, joins me in saluting Dottie and all of her family. This woman is an American dream personified and I am pleased at her achievement and proud to be her friend. Dottie, your dad would be the proudest person of all.

"CELEBRATE COMMUNITY FEST" IN LAUREL

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on June 7, 1992, the city of Laurel will be the site of "Celebrate Community Fest," a day of community fitness and fun which will bring together each and every segment of the community in the hopes of fostering better understanding and cooperation amongst the community and its people.

Cosponsors of the event encompass a wide array of community organizations, groups, and individuals, which include: Private Industry Council of Prince Georges County; Mental Health Association of Prince Georges County; County Executive Parris Glendening; members of the county council; Prince Georges County Public Schools; Laurel Centre Mall; Laurel Boys and Girls Club; the City of Laurel and members of the Laurel City Council; Woodland Job Corps/TDC; Laurel Leader/Patuxent Publishing Co.; and the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission [WSSC].

During the day of festivities, which includes a parade of participants, citizens will be asked to help create the world's largest fitness class in which they hope to make the "Guinness Book of World Records." Additional activities include sporting events, community exhibits, health screening and an olde-tyme family picnic.

The moving force behind the Laurel community festival has been Montpelier resident Bar-

bara McKay Suffanti, who has been a civic activist in Laurel for many years. As the lead House cosponsor of the Americans With Disabilities Act, I am pleased that Barbara is involving people with disabilities in the planning of activities in the hopes that this event creates as Barbara says, "common bonds that knit us together."

Mr. Speaker, as one of the honorary co-chairman of this event, I am pleased to have the opportunity to salute this outstanding effort and encourage the citizens of Laurel and throughout the State of Maryland to join in celebrating Community Fest on June 7.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. TOM VAN GRONINGEN

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a distinguished educator in my district, Dr. Tom Van Groningen, who is retiring after a 38-year career, all of which he served in the San Joaquin Valley of California.

Tom Van Groningen began teaching in the classroom in 1954 at the Laton High School in Laton, CA. Recognizing his leadership abilities, school officials promoted him to vice principal of Laton High School in 1959. He served as superintendent of the Laton Unified School District from 1960 to 1966. In 1966, he moved to Porterville, CA, where he served 1 year as assistant superintendent for business services of the Porterville Union High School and college district before he became the district superintendent of the Porterville public schools in 1967. He served in that capacity until 1974 when he was named as assistant superintendent for business services of the Yosemite Community College District in Modesto, CA. In 1976, Dr. Van Groningen was named chancellor of the Yosemite Community College district where he has served for the last 16 years.

Dr. Van Groningen has been recognized for his leadership abilities among educators in the State of California. He is a past president of the association of California Community College administrators. He is currently finishing his term as chairman of the finance committee for California Community Colleges chief executive officers. He is also completing his term as president of the community college MIS consortium. He is also the past president of the industry education council of Stanislaus County.

Always active in the local community, Dr. Van Groningen has served as president of the Modesto Rotary Club. He was also president of the board of directors of the Stanislaus County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and he has served as president of the Stanislaus County YMCA.

His total commitment to our community's young people will make his shoes hard to fill when he leaves. He has left our community stronger and has made a lasting contribution toward the education of the future generations of citizens of the San Joaquin Valley. We will miss him.

HONORING THOMAS COONEY, SR. "DAILY POINT OF LIGHT"

HON. MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my colleagues the extraordinary accomplishments of Thomas Cooney, Sr., of Palm Harbor.

I am extremely proud to be able to claim Mr. Cooney as one of my constituents because he exemplifies the highest qualities of dedication, compassion, and service to his community. And for his service to others, Mr. Cooney was recently named by President George Bush the 745th Daily Point of Light.

Mr. Speaker, despite being deaf since the age of 2 as a result of an ear infection, Mr. Cooney is a volunteer sign language teacher and interpreter for the hearing impaired. For more than 40 years, beginning when he was 15 years old, Mr. Cooney has engaged in voluntary community service. Having overcome many obstacles, he has taught sign language skills to thousands of people, thus enabling both the deaf and those with hearing to lead richer lives.

A 56-year-old single father of two boys, Mr. Cooney uses his "magic hands" to help ease the communication gap between hearing and hearing impaired individuals. He has taught American sign language to policemen, leaders of church groups, bank employees, and countless others who interact with the hearing impaired. He currently teaches the language to doctors and nurses at Mease Hospital in Dunedin, Florida.

Mr. Cooney is especially committed to teaching youth and to helping them understand the way he overcame the challenge of hearing impairment. He regularly conducts two-day school visits, during which he teaches students how to sign their names, as well as songs, poems, and colloquial phrases. Most importantly, he emphasizes that deaf people welcome friendship and acceptance from the hearing. He has made a lasting impact on many of these young people, inspiring them to learn sign language, volunteer to assist the hearing impaired or eventually even become teachers themselves.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Cooney is an individual whose life is a model worthy of emulation. He has not only overcome a difficult obstacle in life, but in doing so helped thousands of others as well. Thomas James Cooney, Sr., is indeed a point of light for our Nation. But for the people he has come in contact with, he is more like a beacon of hope, and he continues to shine every day for the people of Palm Harbor and surrounding areas.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF SPRINGFIELD, IL

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention today the

outstanding work and fine public service of a special group of dedicated women in my community of Redlands, CA. For over 54 years, the Dominican Sisters of Springfield, IL, have been instrumental in providing wonderful educational experiences for children at Sacred Heart School in Redlands. The nuns will shortly be leaving Sacred Heart and returning to Illinois for their new assignments.

It's difficult to give a full measure of the immense role these women have played at Sacred Heart and in the lives of hundreds of children over the years. The nuns have been instrumental in a number of school improvements including the formation of a fully functional library, a fully functional computer lab, the addition of art and music programs, the addition of sporting activities to the curriculum, and educating the children to be whole, instilling in them moral, ethical, and social values. In addition, they have done a great deal to promote global awareness and recognizing people in the world less fortunate by having the children enroll in Mission Societies.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you, our colleagues, and friends to join me in recognizing these remarkable women who have given so much of their lives to our community and our children. To say the least, they will be greatly missed. Their years of selfless dedication is certainly worthy of recognition by the House of Representatives.

DEPLORING THE ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, reading the history of the Armenian genocide is horrifying. It is a story of struggle for autonomy and independence against a backdrop of deportation, violence, and exodus. One learns of a systematic pattern of murder and brutality against Armenians from 1915 to 1923:

Leaders of the Armenian community—religious, intellectual, and political—were rounded up and brutally murdered.

Entire villages were wiped out in systematic destruction.

Armenian men of military age were conscripted into the service of the Ottoman army. These men were separated into labor battalions, disarmed, and worked to death or massacred.

Hundreds of thousands of Armenians were deported from their homeland. The men were usually murdered. The elderly men, women, and children were either jammed into boxcars without food or water, or were forced to march across Asia Minor to the Syrian desert. While walking, they were attacked, kidnapped, and raped. They died of starvation, disease, or exposure.

Other Armenians escaped to Russia, Europe, or the United States. The Armenian community in my State of California is strong and vibrant, contributing to the culture, intellect, and politics of our State and Nation. They have worked hard to remind us of the horror of the genocide and to help us learn our lesson from the brutality.

This year, the American-Armenian community saw some of its hard work pay off, when the United States recognized the independence of the Armenian state, following the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Today, Armenians struggle to bring the issue to Nagorno-Karabagh to the attention of the world. Nagorno-Karabagh is an enclave, populated mainly by Armenians, yet controlled by Azerbaijan. While the Soviet Union retained its grip over the regions, violence remained at a low level. But following the disintegration and breakup of this superpower, violence has once again become the predominant theme in the region, and Armenians are once again struggling to maintain their identity as a people and as a Nation.

During August 1991, I had the great honor of traveling in Armenia and the former Soviet Union as part of a human rights factfinding delegation, sponsored by the Andrei Sakharov Foundation.

During my trip, I met with many of the brave residents of Nagorno-Karabagh, men and women who had lost their homes in horrible raids—pogroms. The violence has ravaged families as hundreds have died and tens of thousands have lost their homes. One woman told me her story.

"Thirty men stormed into my home with masks on and guns pointed. My three children and my in-laws were there and we were terrified. They told us to get out of their country. They trashed everything in my home. We fled with nothing and will never be back.

Throughout the winter, the residents of Nagorno-Karabagh have been living underground, under a state of siege. They have no running water, no electricity, no medical supplies. Conditions grow worse and worse, day by day.

I was appalled by the violence I saw, violence which, sadly, has intensified since my trip. It seemed then, and it is even more apparent now, that there is only one answer: An outside neutral force which would stem the violence and participate in negotiations toward peace.

Thus, I proposed a U.N. presence in the region. The response of my Armenian hosts was one of great enthusiasm. Upon returning to the United States, 64 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle joined with me in calling on President Bush to press for a U.N. force for the region.

It has been gratifying to see how positively the idea of an international presence in Nagorno-Karabagh has been responded to. Baroness Caroline Cox, whom Armenians call the "Angel of Nagorno-Karabagh" because of her tireless dedication to bringing humanitarian aid and international attention to Nagorno-Karabagh, has called for a U.N. presence. And recently, U.N. special envoy Cyrus Vance traveled through Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno-Karabagh.

An international presence in Karabagh is crucial. As Armenian Parliament leader Babken Araktsyan has pointed out, "Regional opportunities for settling the Karabakh problem have been exhausted."

Peace depends upon turning to an outside force. First, a U.N. presence can provide necessary humanitarian relief. Second, the United

Nations can help establish and ensure the vitally necessary cease-fire. Third, the United Nations can provide the auspices under which peace talks can restart. And finally, using the tools of the United Nations can be an important precedent-setter for how the international community deals with the breakup of the Soviet Union, a breakup which now, unfortunately, we see will not be a peaceful or easy one.

We remember the horrors of the Holocaust and teach our children about the lessons of that time in order to prevent such a horrible event from recurring. We fight today against human rights abuses because we know that violence degrades the state and nation. Because we remember and fight against inhumanity, we must remember the Armenian genocide.

H.R. 4970, THE SKI AREA FEE SIMPLIFICATION BILL

HON. BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4970, a bill to simplify the formula under which ski areas pay rental fees to the United States for the use of national forest lands. It is ironic that an administration which purports to be reducing Federal regulations and is bound by a law known as the Paperwork Reduction Act is creating a paperwork and regulatory morass.

The system the Forest Service now uses consists of 40 pages of the Forest Service manual and handbook, and can be easily changed by so-called interim directives. Its provisions are subject to interpretation and this has led to uneven enforcement from region to region. The formula is known as the graduated rate fee system [GRFS].

The system's complexity has led to increasing conflicts between ski areas and the Forest Service as to what items, facilities or concepts should be included as assessable revenue.

It also appears to have led to the creation of an entire bureaucracy within the agency to monitor the collection of fees and the necessity of ski areas, which for the most part are small business, to keep different sets of books—one set for the Forest Service and one for the IRS. Some areas even have complained of being retroactively billed for utilizing past procedures that they and their local Forest Service personnel thought were proper.

This bill will change that, and reduce the fee calculation to a simple formula based on gross revenue from a clearly defined source. This simplification will greatly reduce bookkeeping and administrative tasks for both the Forest Service and the ski areas and make business planning simpler. It will also make the similar to the way fees and royalties are collected based on gross proceeds by the Department of the Interior from oil, gas, and coal leasing.

Nationwide, there are 132 ski areas on national forest land occupying 90,000 acres, or a mere one-twentieth of 1 percent of the National Forest System. For this use, the ski industry paid an estimated \$15 million in rental fees in 1991.

Skiing is by far the largest industry on Colorado's western slope, and it is the largest component of the tourism industry. Due to high retail sales from nearby businesses, the industry is especially profitable to State and local tax coffers, raising in excess of \$110 million per year to these accounts.

Despite these facts, industry estimates indicate that many ski areas lose money, are marginally profitable, and only make a modest return on investment. This marginal profitability estimate is supported by a 1989 University of Colorado study which indicated that ski area in 1989 ski areas paid the Forest Service fees equivalent to 80 percent of their profits.

The bill will also limit ski areas rental fees to activities located on Forest Service land because in recent years the Forest Service has been assessing fees against hotels, restaurants, ski shops and other activities located entirely on private lands. The twisted logic the Forest Service uses is essentially that if there was no ski area on the national forest land, there also would be no hotels, restaurants or ski shops on the nearby private lands.

A fee system that penalizes other small business and creates hurdles for entrepreneurs who want to create jobs in ski country is wrong. If the tax writing committees of Congress followed this logic, we ought to suggest that Forest Service officials pay a higher income tax because if there were no national forests or ski areas, these officials would have no job.

The bill also helps smaller less profitable ski areas. Smaller areas comprise the majority of the 132 areas located on national forest land. While these areas are not a major component of the \$15 million paid to the Treasury, they are the ones who have the most difficult time surviving, unfortunately, since 1985, approximately 40 such small areas have gone out of business, with the resultant loss of opportunity for local residents to enjoy the sport of skiing in their community.

The bill will slightly lower their fees in most cases and will reduce their bookkeeping and auditing costs by making the fee formula simpler. This is particularly important because some small areas indicate they now spend more in bookkeeping and auditing fees to private consultants than they pay in actual rental fees to the Forest Service.

A great deal time and money is currently wanted haggling, appealing, and litigating over the ambiguities of the existing system and most of the arguments involve items which compromise a small fraction of the overall revenue stream to the United States. Everyone appears to agree that simplification is in order, and that is precisely what this bill does.

H.R. 3927, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES REFORM ACT

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to cosponsor the Government Securities Reform Act as amended today in the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Telecommuni-

cations and Finance. The importance of the Government securities market to the Nation argues for prompt action on the bill in order to restore the integrity of this market. The opposition of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve to the recordkeeping and price transparency provisions of this legislation is irresponsible and wrong-minded. One cannot credibly argue in favor of no records or false and misleading records. Such a state of affairs facilitates fraud and makes surveillance and enforcement a null set. One cannot credibly argue against investor access to Government securities market information without arguing in favor of unfair and disorderly markets. The Salomon Brothers debacle was not the finest regulatory hour of either the Treasury or the Fed. It is the responsibility of the Congress to see that there is no recurrence of that failure and that the overhang on the market caused by that debacle is removed. I am committed to working with Messrs. MARKEY and RINALDO and the other members of my committee and of the House to moving this bill and strengthening the ability of the Government securities market to perform its intended purposes.

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK, MAY 10 THROUGH 16

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, next week, May 10 through 16, is national Small Business Week and now is a very good time to rededicate our efforts on behalf of our small businesses.

I urge colleagues to celebrate Small Business Week by resolving to take a greater interest in making government more responsive to the needs of our small business community.

Small businesses are the engine of our economy, because they create good jobs and offer innovative goods and services that keep us competitive in world markets.

As a former member of the House Small Business Committee who has sponsored a series of seven small business seminars in my congressional district since 1986, I urge my colleagues to celebrate Small Business Week by becoming more familiar with the programs offered by the Federal Government that help small companies to grow and create new jobs.

The time has come for us all to return to the fundamentals in order to promote economic recovery and job creation.

And, there is no more fundamental principle than the basic truth that small businesses are the backbone of our economy.

When we talk about small business development, we must focus on three critical components that will make or break any business—energy, access, and opportunity.

In spite of stresses caused by the recession, I see a great many energetic individuals with innovative products and services who want the opportunity to build a business based on an idea.

Operating any small business requires a full-time commitment to be successful, but en-

ergy alone is not enough. Without access to information, financing, and support services, a small business opportunity can be lost, and we are all poorer as a result.

As Americans, we must understand that we all have a stake in the success of these innovative companies. Every time an American with a good idea fails in business, you can bet that someone, somewhere will take that good idea and turn it into a successful operation, perhaps with the help and encouragement of their government, as so often happens in Japan and elsewhere.

Government must play a role in creating opportunity by helping small businesses to gain access to information and financing, but private sector innovators must also be involved.

The key to all self-help programs, public or private, is community participation. That is especially true at times of economic stress.

As a small businessman myself, I know that downturns in the overall economy cause investment funds to dry up and that can have a devastating effect on businesses at critical stages of development. The repercussions of that crunch go far beyond the harm done to one business. Job loss and decreased buying power cause ripples across the entire region.

I believe that our first priority in Congress must be to develop policies that increase the American people's level of confidence in our economic system.

A critical element in building confidence in our economy is to create opportunities to save and invest in our future.

That is why I authored the All American Savings and Investment Incentive Act—to encourage savings, investment, and job creation with a program for all Americans.

That is also why I have been fighting hard for legislation that will restore fiscal responsibility and pro-growth incentives, including the balanced budget amendment, the line item veto, product liability reform, and a capital gains rate reduction.

Long-term investment also requires a permanent research and development tax credit, as well as reinstatement of the investment tax credit and small issue industrial development bonds.

We must also look beyond the current recession and work together to create communities of opportunity by supporting our small business owners and operators in the most fundamental ways we can—by buying their products and investing in their enterprises.

In 1992, I sponsored two seminars for small business leaders in my district to bring together experts in export opportunity, an area of growth for our small businesses and for the Nation.

The first focused on women small business owners and the second provided information on opportunities within the newly formed European Community.

Small business is the key to growth and job creation, and more small businesses today are owned by women than at any time in our history.

Last year, I sponsored two events in my district, in cooperation with State and Federal agencies to help small businesses gain the information and support they need to grow.

My 1991 export opportunity seminar also focused on the question of trade with Europe,

including the newly independent nations in Eastern Europe.

My other seminar last year brought together area business owners and managers with procurement officers who contract for government goods and services.

The overflow crowd at each of my seminars has been a good indication of the underlying strength among our small businesses who are aggressively seeking to expand and develop new markets.

Since 1985, my office has been working closely with Federal and State agencies to help assist businesses by getting the right information to the right people at the right time.

Mr. Speaker, based on my experiences with the Small Business Administration, the Small Business Development Center in New Jersey, the Commerce Department and other related agencies, I believe we can make good programs even better by getting personally involved in programs that help small businesses to grow into large businesses, creating jobs and ensuring our future competitive edge.

I urge my colleagues to get involved and get some action by promoting programs that help our small businesses to grow.

KIDS STUDY ECOSYSTEM IN THEIR OWN BACKYARD

HON. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. COUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, the following article appeared in the October 1991 issue of *Chemecology* magazine in which the Lower Merion-Narberth Watershed Association is featured. I think the information in this article will benefit all of my colleagues.

KIDS STUDY ECOSYSTEM IN THEIR OWN BACKYARD

Old Mill Creek, an idyllic stream running through the Merion-Narberth watershed in Pennsylvania, typically teams with life in the spring—crayfish, trout, salamanders, minnows and the like. But last year a new species joined the usual cast of aquatic critter, as students from nearby middle schools took to the creek to study the area's ecosystem.

The students splashed about in the water, using nets or cupped hands to capture the various creatures that dwell in the stream. Crayfish were a prize catch; leeches were met with less enthusiasm.

Gina Bezdziecki, a volunteer with the Lower Merion Watershed Association, was on hand to help the students identify their finds.

"You've found an amazing amount of things," she told them. "Using your biotic index, you can see that Mill Creek is a healthy stream." Bezdziecki then helped the children return their catch to waters. "That's their home and that's where they're happiest," she noted.

Bezdziecki and several other volunteers from the Watershed were among those who helped make the "Stream Ecosystem Survey" possible. In its twelfth year of existence, the program was the brainchild of Nancy Astor Fox, assistant director of the Watershed.

During a two-week period each spring, groups of approximately 50 sixth graders

visit the stream with parent volunteers and teachers from various disciplines. The field trip is a culmination of the students' studies of the ecosystem.

"This program helps the children learn how the systems are all interconnected," explains Fox. "The best part is that the kids get a hands-on experience. They get a chance to look at the living things and to get an idea of what is living in their own backyard."

"The purpose of the trip is to look at four aspects of Mill Creek's ecosystem—pH, stream structure, chemistry and living things—and to see how they relate to each other," Fox notes.

The students are divided into groups and rotate through each of the four sections. In the first sections, the students learn about the pH scale by measuring several common liquids, as well as creek water. Fox notes that Mill Creek usually has a pH of seven, the same as for drinking water. Based on this similarity, Fox asks the children if the water is safe to drink. This question leads to a discussion of the other requirements for safe drinking water.

The students also learn about acid rain and its effects on aquatic life in this section. Unlike several years ago, most of the students are familiar with acid rain, Fox notes, attributing this knowledge to the recent rise in environmental concern. The concept of turbidity is explored as well.

In studying the stream structure, the student look at the physical aspects of the stream including temperature, width, depth and water velocity. They compare quiet areas, or pools, with shallow, fast moving areas, or riffles, and measure stream and land temperatures. Erosion is also discussed in this section.

In part three, the students learn chemical tests to measure the concentration of dissolved oxygen and dissolved carbon dioxide in water. The importance of dissolved oxygen to animals and of dissolved carbon dioxide to plants for photosynthesis is stressed.

And finally, the students explore the stream for living things. "The students are always surprised by how many creatures live in and around the stream," Fox says. "We usually get a biotic index of 11 or 12, so you can see that Mill Creek is a very health stream."

According to Fox, this year the students also got an unexpected lesson on man's ability to destroy nature.

On the day before the students were scheduled to visit the creek, a pool company pumped chlorinated water from a pool into a storm sewer which drained into the waterway. The discharge killed 200 trout that had been stocked in the creek earlier in the season. The Survey fieldtrip was postponed until the stream water was tested and found to be healthy a few weeks later.

"I want you to listen to the stream and to see how beautiful it looks," Fox told the children when they finally made their visit. "What I want you to learn is an important lesson. Anything that goes into the sewer drains into the stream. We saw 200 fish die."

"You can imagine how we can damage the environment by being careless," she added.

"My goal in the program is to let the kids see how what they do impacts the environment," Fox notes. "I think this incident really gave them a better appreciation and understanding of how precious our world is."

JOINING TOGETHER FOR ADVANCING AMERICA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUTURE

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 7, 1992

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, as we in Congress continue to debate our Nation's telecommunications policy and the role our telephone companies will play in meeting the future needs of our Nation, I call my colleagues' attention to the following statement, signed by over 300 organizations and over 200 individuals, calling for a competitive telecommunications marketplace and opposing initiatives which "restrict participation by telephone companies in bringing the benefits of the information age to all Americans."

JOINING TOGETHER FOR ADVANCING AMERICA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUTURE

In 1934, Congress articulated a national vision of universal telephone service for all Americans—rural and urban, rich and poor. Today, as the information age dawns in America, the undersigned individuals and organizations believe that this original vision should guide policymakers in meeting the challenges of the 21st century.

As providers and users of telecommunications services, we call upon the American public to unite with us in supporting a robust telecommunications marketplace that promotes consumer choice, fair prices, product innovation, and open and equal access. This is best accomplished by the full development of the public-switched network within the evolving framework of state and federal regulation. By maintaining pro-consumer policies, America will preserve affordable and accessible telephone and information services for all Americans. We believe that real competition in telecommunications will promote jobs, economic development, and investment in an infrastructure that is essential to maintaining America's ability to compete in global markets.

We believe that the telecommunications infrastructure must be constantly modernized in order to meet the needs of consumers, educators, government agencies, people with disabilities, older Americans, health care providers, small and medium sized businesses, and all others who rely on the public switched network. Telephone companies are key to ensuring that this goal is met. The national interest is best served by encouraging the largest number of participants, including local telephone companies, to provide the fullest array of telecommunications services and products.

We therefore urge Members of Congress to oppose any action that restricts participation by telephone companies in bringing the benefits of the information age to all Americans.

ORGANIZATIONS JOINING TOGETHER FOR ADVANCING AMERICA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUTURE: A JOINT STATEMENT

900 Enterprises, Inc. (USA-Rent), Monterey, CA.

ABL Engineering, Inc., Mentor, OH.

AML, Inc., Camarillo, CA.

ARISE, Inc., Syracuse, NY.

AVO Biddle Instruments, Blue Bell, PA.

Ability Center of Greater Toledo, Sylvania, OH.

Able Telecommunications, Inc., Milpitas, CA.

Access for Idaho, Pocatello, ID.
 Action for Children's Television, Cambridge, MA.
 Advance Concrete Products Co., Highland, MI.
 Advanced Electronic Applications, Inc., Lynnwood, WA.
 Advanced Research Technologies, Inc., Rosemont, PA.
 Alaska Association of the Deaf, Inc., Anchorage, AK.
 Alliance for Disabled in Action, Inc., Edison, NJ.
 Allison Associates, Darlington, PA.
 Aloha State Association of the Deaf, Honolulu, HI.
 Alpha One—Center for Independent Living, South Portland, ME.
 Ambox Incorporated, Houston, TX.
 American Congress Rehabilitation Medicine, Braintree, MA.
 American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, DeKalb, IL.
 American Foundation for the Blind, Southwest, Regional Center, Dallas, TX.
 American Legislative Exchange Council, Washington, DC.
 American Microwave Corporation, Frederick, MD.
 American Pipe & Plastics, Inc., Binghamton, NY.
 American Rehabilitation Counseling Association, Kent, OH.
 American Reliance Inc., El Monte, CA.
 American Street Corridor Business Association, Philadelphia, PA.
 Ameritech, Chicago, IL.
 Applied Digital Access, Inc., San Diego, CA.
 Applied Information Services, Inc., Whitefish, MT.
 Aptek Technologies, Inc., Deerfield Beach, FL.
 Arizona Rock Products Association, Phoenix, AZ.
 Arizona Small Business Association, Phoenix, AZ.
 Artel Communications Corp, Hudson, MA.
 Associated Industries of Kentucky, Louisville, KY.
 Automated Information Management, Inc., Dallas, TX.
 Axes Technologies Inc., Carrollton, TX.
 Barrier Free Living, Inc., New York, NY.
 Baruch Defense Marketing, Inc., Middleburg, VA.
 Baseline II Inc., New York, NY.
 Bejed, Inc., Portland, OR.
 BekTel, Inc., Norcross, GA.
 Bell Atlantic, Philadelphia, PA.
 BellSouth, Atlanta, GA.
 Black Citizens for a Fair Media, New York, NY.
 Blue Water Center for Independent Living, Port Huron, MI.
 Braintree Hospital, Braintree, MA.
 Broadband Technologies, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC.
 Brooklyn Center for Independence of the Disabled, Inc., Brooklyn, NY.
 Buckhead Business Assn., Atlanta, Georgia.
 Buckmaster Publishing, Mineral, VA.
 Buffalo Civic Center of the Deaf, Buffalo, NY.
 Bureau One, Inc., Longview, WA.
 C. Sjöberg & Son, Inc., Cranston, RI.
 CTL Communications, Inc., New York, NY.
 CUC International, Inc., Stamford, CT.
 Center for Independence for the Disabled, Inc., Roanoke, VA.
 Center for Independence of the Disabled in New York, New York, NY.
 Center for Independent Living, Pensacola, Florida.

Center for Living & Working, Inc., Worcester, MA.
 Center for People with Disabilities, Boulder, CO.
 Centigram Communications Corporation, San Jose, CA.
 Choices for Independent Living, Greeley, CO.
 Chromatic Technologies, Inc., Franklin, MA.
 Cineman Syndicate, Middletown, NY.
 Citizens For A Sound Economy, Washington, DC.
 Clifford Beers Center, Miami, FL.
 Coalition for Citizens with Disabilities, Jackson, MS.
 Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities in Illinois, Springfield, IL.
 Colcom, Inc., Austin, TX.
 Communications Test Design Inc., West Chester, PA.
 Communications Workers of America AFL-CIO, CLC, Washington, DC.
 Communications Workers of America Local 6733, El Paso, TX.
 Community Resources for Independence, Erie, PA.
 Connecticut Association of the Deaf, South Windsor, CT.
 Connecticut Small Business Federation, Farmington, CT.
 Conrad Grundiehn, Inc., Annandale, VA.
 Consumer Interest Research Institute, Washington, DC.
 Cornerstone Management, Menlo Park, CA.
 Council of Chief State School Officers, Washington, DC.
 Council of Churches of the City of New York, New York, NY.
 Council of Citizens with Low Vision of Texas, Dallas, TX.
 Crest Industries, Inc., Pacific, WA.
 Dade County League of Cities, Inc., Dade County, FL.
 D B Resources, Inc., Vienna, VA.
 DAC Systems, Shelton, CT.
 D.E.A.F. Inc., Allston, MA.
 Deaf-Hearing Communication Center, Springfield, PA.
 Delaware Valley Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
 Developmental Services of Northwest Kansas, Inc., Hays, KS.
 DeYoung Mfg., Inc., Kirkland, WA.
 Dianatek Corporation, No. Sutton, NH.
 Disabled People's Liberation Army, Wilmington, MA.
 E*Trade Securities, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.
 EIS Wire & Cable, South Hadley, MA.
 Eagle Telephonics, Inc., Hauppauge, NY.
 Eastern Monmouth Area Chamber of Commerce, Monmouth, NJ.
 Elcotel, Inc., Sarasota, FL.
 Electromap, Inc., Fayetteville, AR.
 Electronic Information Systems, Inc., Stamford, CT.
 Empire State Association of the Deaf Incorporated, Buffalo, NY.
 Enid Association of the Deaf, Enid, OK.
 Entrepreneurs Resource Network for Pennsylvania, York, PA.
 Epilepsy Foundation of Greater Knoxville, Knoxville, TN.
 Equity Ventures, Inc., Colorado Springs, CO.
 Ethikos, Inc., Irvine, CA.
 Everett Sound Machine Works, Inc., Everett, WA.
 Expedito Systems, Inc., Alpharetta, GA.
 Fairfax Resource Center for the Hearing Impaired, Fairfax, VA.
 Family Support Network of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.
 Foundation for Technology Access, Albany, CA.

Fox River Valley Center for Independent Living, Elgin, IL.
 Freedom Center for Independent Living, Fargo, ND.
 G.R. Associates, Mountain View, CA.
 Gateway Software Inc., New York, NY.
 General Videotex Corporation, Cambridge, MA.
 GeoWorks, Berkeley, CA.
 Governor's Committee on Concerns of the Handicapped, Santa Fe, NM.
 Grand Traverse Area Community Living Center, Traverse City, MI.
 Greater Chicago Broadcasting Ministry, Chicago, IL.
 H&L Instruments, Burlingame, CA.
 HealthTech Services Corporation, Northbrook, IL.
 Helen Keller National Center, Sands Point, NY.
 High Tech Initiative, Nashville, TN.
 Holly Springs Fire Protection District, Easley, SC.
 Human Development Services of Port Chester, Inc., Port Chester, NY.
 ISC—Bunker Ramo, Spokane, WA.
 Illinois Lumber and Material Dealers Association, Springfield, IL.
 Independence Inc., Lawrence, KS.
 Independent Business Association of Illinois, Niles, IL.
 Independent Living Center of Northeast Kansas, Atchison, KS.
 Independent Living Center of the North Shore Inc., Lynn, MA.
 Independent Living Services of North Central Wisconsin, Wausau, WI.
 Info-Tel Inc., Mt. Pleasant, SC.
 Innovative Technology, Inc., Roswell, GA.
 Integrated Network Corporation, Bridgewater, NJ.
 Intellect, Inc., Richardson, TX.
 Interactive Media Associates, Morristown, NJ.
 International Mobile Machines Corporation, King of Prussia, PA.
 International Telesystems Corporation, Herndon, VA.
 Investment Dealers' Digest Inc., New York, NY.
 Jon/Beau, Inc., Weymouth, MA.
 Kansas Commission on Disability Concerns, Topeka, KS.
 Keltronics Corporation, Oklahoma City, OK.
 Kentucky Lumber & Building Materials Association, Lebanon, KY.
 Keptel Inc., Tinton Falls, NJ.
 Klein Tools, Inc., Chicago, IL.
 L.M. Berry and Company, Dayton, OH.
 LC Technologies, Inc., Fairfax, VA.
 LHS Products, Inc., Woburn, MA.
 Learning How, Inc., Charlotte, NC.
 Legal Center Serving Persons With Disabilities, Denver, CO.
 Lehigh-Northampton Counseling Service for the Deaf, Allentown, PA.
 Level One Communications Inc., Folsom, CA.
 Lexington Center, Inc., Jackson Heights, NY.
 Lingo, Inc., Camden, NJ.
 Linick Group, Inc., Middle Island, NY.
 LINK Inc., Hays, KS.
 Long Island Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Huntington Station, NY.
 Louisiana Association of Business and Industry, Baton Rouge, LA.
 Louisiana Center for the Blind, Ruston, LA.
 Lumisys, Sunnyvale, CA.
 MLR Publishing Company, Philadelphia, PA.
 MMS International, Belmont, CA.

Maine Advocacy Services, Winthrop, ME.
 Manhattan Electric Cable Corp., Rye, NY.
 Maryland Association of the Deaf, Baltimore, MD.
 Maryland Center for Independent Living, Inc., Baltimore, MD.
 Mass Communication, East Cambridge, MA.
 Mass Marketing Inc., Cincinnati, OH.
 Melita International Corporation, Norcross, Georgia.
 Metal Flex Hosing, Inc., Philadelphia, PA.
 Meteor Communications Corp., Kent, WA.
 Metric Systems Corp., Acton, MA.
 Miami Dade Chamber of Commerce, Miami, FL.
 Microtech, Inc., Cheshire, CT.
 Microwave Networks Incorporated, Houston, TX.
 Midland Center for Independent Living, Midland, MI.
 Mid-Ohio Board for Independent Living Environment, Columbus, OH.
 Minitel USA, New York, NY.
 Minnesota Chapter of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, St. Paul, MN.
 Montana Association of the Deaf, Inc., Great Falls, MT.
 NYNEX, White Plains, NY.
 Nassau Center for the Developmentally Disabled, Woodbury, NY.
 National Association for Better Broadcasting, Los Angeles, CA.
 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Baltimore, MD.
 National Association of Area Agencies on Aging, Washington, DC.
 National Association of the Cottage Industry, Chicago, IL.
 National Association of the Deaf, Silver Spring, MD.
 National Conference of Black Mayors, Inc., Atlanta, GA.
 National Council of Silver Haired Legislators, Washington, DC.
 National Council on Independent Living, Lynn, MA.
 National Council on the Aging, Inc., Washington, DC.
 National Federation of the Blind, Louisiana Chapter, Ruston, LA.
 National Fraternal Society of the Deaf, Mt. Prospect, IL.
 National Hispanic Business Association, Atlanta, GA.
 National Indian Youth Council, Albuquerque, NM.
 National Silver Haired Congress, Fountain Valley, CA.
 Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, Lincoln, NE.
 New Jersey Association of the Deaf, Inc., Lakewood, NJ.
 New Jersey Coalition on Women and Disabilities, Somerville, NJ.
 North Country Independent Living, Inc., Superior, WI.
 North Dakota Retail and Petroleum Marketing Associations, Bismark, ND.
 North Idaho Center for Independent Living, Moscow, ID.
 North of Boston SHHH, Saugus, MA.
 Northeast Florida League of Cities, Inc., Baldwin, FL.
 Northeast Independent Living Program, Inc., Lawrence, MA.
 Northern Telecom, Inc., Nashville, TN.
 Northwest Oklahoma Independent Living Center, Enid, OK.
 OK Champion Corporation, Hammond, IN.
 Ocean State Center for Independent Living, Warwick, RI.
 Oceanside Jewish Center, Oceanside, NY.

Ohio Development Disabilities Planning Council, Columbus, OH.
 Oklahoma Association of the Deaf, Oklahoma City, OK.
 Oklahoma Center for Independent Living, McAlester, OK.
 Older Women's League, Washington, DC.
 Options Center for Independent Living, Kankakee, IL.
 OPTIONS for Independence, Logan, UT.
 OptiVideo Corporation, Boulder, CO.
 Oregon Disabilities Commission, Salem, OR.
 Oza Communications Corp., Santa Barbara, CA.
 PARAGUAD, St. Louis, MO.
 Pacific Telesis Group, San Francisco, CA.
 Pacific West Electronics, Costa Mesa, CA.
 PairGain Technologies, Inc., Torrance, CA.
 Pennsylvania Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, Pittsburgh, PA.
 Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA.
 Pentagram Software, Norwood, MA.
 Phone Base Systems, Inc., Vienna, VA.
 Phones-Plus, Cleveland, TN.
 Programs for Accessible Living, Charlotte, NC.
 Progress Center for Independent Living, Oak Park, IL.
 Project Freedom Inc., Trenton, NJ.
 Protocol Engines, Inc., Santa Barbara, CA.
 Queens Independent Living Center, Queens, NY.
 Reach Independent Living Center, Fort Worth, TX.
 Reach of Dallas Independent Living Center, Dallas, TX.
 Reader's Access Corp., Chantilly, VA.
 Reality Technologies, Ltd., Philadelphia, PA.
 Red Hook Lions Club, Red Hook, NY.
 Remarque Mfg Corp., W. Babylon, NY.
 Resource Center for Accessible Living, Kingston, NY.
 Resource Center for Independent Living, Osage City, KS.
 Resource Center for Independent Living, Kingston, NY.
 Resource Center for Independent Living, Utica, NY.
 Response Analysis Corporation, Princeton, NJ.
 Restor Industries, Inc., Ocoee, FL.
 Retail Bakers of America, Hyattsville, MD.
 Rhode Island Association of the Deaf, Inc., Warwick, RI.
 Rochelle Communications, Inc., Austin, TX.
 Rockland Independent Living Center, Spring Valley, NY.
 R.U.R.A.L., Ltd Independent Living Center, Lenior City, TN.
 Rural West Tennessee African/American Affairs Council, Covington, TN.
 Sequola Electronics, Campbell, CA.
 Shepherd Spinal Center, Inc., Atlanta, GA.
 Shenandoah Valley Independent Living Center, Winchester, VA.
 Shore Microsystems, Inc., Oceanport, NJ.
 Signal Transformer Co., Inc., Inwood, NY.
 Sleepy Hollow Chamber of Commerce, Tarrytown, NY.
 Small Business Hawaii, Honolulu, HI.
 Southwest Center for Independent Living, Springfield, MO.
 Southwestern Bell Corp., St. Louis, MO.
 Southwestern Independent Living Center, Inc., Jamestown, NY.
 Subscriber Technologies, Inc., Pleasanton, CA.
 Summa Four, Inc., Manchester, NH.
 Summit Independent Living Center, Missoula, MT.

Superior TeleTec, Inc., Atlanta, GA.
 Support Services Alliance, Schoharie, NY.
 Systematix Electronix, Lyndhurst, NJ.
 TT Technologies, Inc., Aurora, IL.
 Tamaqua Cable Products Corp., Schuylkill Haven, PA.
 Technology Service Group, Inc., Landsdale, PA.
 Tekelec, Calabasas, CA.
 TeleSensory Corporation, Mountain View, CA.
 Telebase Systems, Inc., Wayne, PA.
 Telecommunications for the Deaf, Inc., Silver Spring, MD.
 Telemax Corp., Lisle, IL.
 TeleSciences, Inc., San Francisco, CA.
 Teltrend, Inc., St. Charles, IL.
 Tennessee Association of Audiologists and Speech-Language Pathologists, Nashville, TN.
 Texas Association for Parents and Educators for the Deaf, Birdville, TX.
 The Trademark Register, Washington, DC.
 The Triangle Took Group, Inc., Orangeburg, SC.
 Three Rivers Center for Independent Living, Pittsburgh, PA.
 Three Rivers Independent Living Resource Center, Wamego, KS.
 Toper Associates, Greenwich, CT.
 Town of Bloomsburg, Bloomsburg, PA.
 Trade* Plus, Inc., Palo Alto, CA.
 Tropical Getaways Mktg., Seminole, FL.
 US West, Denver, CO.
 UTILX Corporation, Kent, ND.
 Unifi Communications Corp., Billerica, MA.
 United Cerebral Palsy Association of New Jersey, Inc., Trenton, NJ.
 United Cerebral Palsy Association of Texas, Inc., Austin, TX.
 United Homeowners Association, Washington, DC.
 United Refugee Council, Brooklyn, NY.
 Urix Corporation, Horsham, PA.
 USA Corporation, Marina Del Ray, CA.
 U.S. Services, Inc., Knoxville, TN.
 United States Distance Learning Association, Waxahachie, TX.
 V Band Corp., Elmsford, NY.
 VSI Telecommunications, Inc., Riverside, CA.
 Verlink Corporation, San Jose, CA.
 Vermont Center for Independent Living, Montpelier, VT.
 Vicorp Interactive Systems, Inc., Boston, MA.
 Videotex Development Corp., New York, NY.
 Videotex Grocery Systems, Inc., Shawnee, KS.
 Viking Electronics, Inc., Hudson, WI.
 Virginia Association of the Deaf, Falls Church, VA.
 Voice Control Systems, Dallas, TX.
 Waveline Inc., Fairfield, NJ.
 Western Kansas Association on Concerns of the Disabled, Hays, KS.
 Wisconsin Retail Lumber Association, Mequon, WI.
 World Institute on Disability, Oakland, CA.
 XY Resources Inc., Ardmore, OK.

INDIVIDUALS JOINING TOGETHER FOR ADVANCING AMERICA'S TELECOMMUNICATIONS FUTURE: A JOINT STATEMENT

Allin, Marleen, Educational Consultant, CA Department of Education.
 Allison, John, Associate, Allison Associates.*
 Altes, Wallace, President, Albany-Colonie Regional, Chamber of Commerce.
 Atteberry, Richard J., Broker-Owner, Atteberry Realty Co.*

Beeler, Bonnye, Executive Director, Harts-ville-Trousdale Chamber of Commerce.*
 Bergum, Shelley, Deaf & Disabled Telecommunications Program.*
 Bess, Fred, PhD., President, Bill Wilkerson Speech and Hearing Center.*
 Biron, Leo, Secretary, Red Hook Lions Club.*
 Biase, Jan, City Manager, City of Nixa, MO.*
 Bonitz, Brian Scott, Technology Coordinator, North Country Independent Living.*
 Bowe, Frank, Professor, Hofstra University.*
 Boyle, J. Bayard Jr., President, Boyle Investment Company.*
 Bradsher, Monica, Managing Editor/Software, National Geographic Society.*
 Brand, Jacquelyn, Foundation for Technology Access.*
 Brill, Jay, President, National Network of Learning Disabled Adults.*
 Brown, Carl, President, Abilities Development Associates.*
 Brown, Johnson, Mayor, City of Chambloc.*
 Brubaker, Ruth, Sweatshirts of Scottsdale.*
 Bruce, Paul, County Executive, Hamblen County.*
 Bryant, Jennings, Director, Institute for Comm. Research, University of Alabama.*
 Btretlec, John, Superintendent of Schools, Richmond County Public School System.*
 Bush, John E., President, The Micro Shop Inc.*
 Cable, Joan, The Lemon Tree.*
 Castillo, Joseph, Astro Blueprint & Supply Co.*
 Childers, Buddy, Representative, Georgia House of Representatives.*
 Click, Terry, President, Junior Achievement of Chattanooga.*
 Coleman, Jack, Vice President, Fee McNaghten Insurance.*
 Coleman, Myron S., President, Oklahoma County East Community Development Corporation.*
 Collins, Martha Layne, Former Governor of Kentucky.*
 Conner, Willis, Mayor, City of Dexter, MO.*
 Correu, Larry M., Executive Director, San Antonio Independent Living Services (S.A.I.L.S.).*
 Cortez, Frank, All-Pro Plumbing.*
 Cutler, Howard, Mayor, City of Dillon, SC.*
 Daigle, Michael, Executive Director, Jefferson Parish Economic Development Commission.*
 Daniel, William Jr., Chairman, Savannah Area Chamber of Commerce.*
 Dart, Justin W., Jr., President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities.*
 DeSpain, Ron, President, Texas State Technical College.*
 Doctor, Ronald, Associate Professor, University of Alabama.*
 Driskill, Gary, Executive Director, Cheatham County Chamber of Commerce.*
 Earl, Gary, Executive Director, Private Industry Council of Seminole County.*
 Engel, Barbara, Coordinator—Special Programs, Avila College.*
 Ernest, Dave, President, Walters Chamber of Commerce.*
 Fee, James W., President, Fee McNaghten Insurance.*
 Fee, Robert, Secretary/Treasurer, Fee McNaghten Insurance.*
 Fennell, Patricia, Executive Director, Latino Community Development Agency.*
 Fetterman, Elsie, University of Massachusetts Cooperative Extension System.*

Figueredo, Hector, Vice-Mayor, City of Titusville.*
 Finney, Bartlett J., Executive Director, Roe R. Cross Institute for Business and Economic Development.*
 Finnegan, Joseph Jr., President, S.C. School for the Deaf and the Blind.*
 Ford, Debra, Developmental Services of Northwest Kansas, Inc.*
 Ford, James, President, Cleveland State Community College.*
 Foster, Brian, President, Nations Bank-Savannah.*
 Foster, Peter, President, Voice Control Systems.*
 Foster, William Jr., President, Terminix.*
 Fowler, George, Public School Educator.*
 Frieden, Lax, Senior Vice President, The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research.*
 Galloway, Richard, Xtra Mart Convenience Stores.*
 Gaylord, Rev. Elihue Sr., President, NAACP, Arkansas Chapter.*
 Gee, Patricia W., Board Member, Little Rock School District.*
 Geho, Patrick, Executive Director, Smith County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.*
 Geller, Henry, Communications Fellow, The Markle Foundation, Former Administrator, National Telecommunications and Information Administration.*
 Gibson, Michael, Executive Director, Tri-State Resource and Advocacy Corporation.*
 Glovagnoli, Melissa, HAIMS Group.*
 Goldman, Robert L., Member, Chair, Federal Council on Aging, Oklahoma State Council on Aging, Oklahoma HealthCare Commission.*
 Gorman, Lauren, Bodies by Lauren.*
 Greene, Eric, Executive Director, Clifton Service Council.*
 Groppe, Larry, President, Best Southwest Coalition for Education.*
 Gullbert, Alice, Montana Association for the Deaf.*
 Hackett, Paul, Chairman, Industrial Development Bd. of Smith County.*
 Hadden, Susan G., Professor, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs, Member, Board of Directors, Alliance for Public Technology.*
 Hagan, Tom, State Director, Consumer Housing Information Service for Seniors.*
 Hagerty, Paul J., Superintendent, Springfield Public Schools.*
 Hale, Robert, Superintendent, Turner School District.*
 Hall, Bill, Let's Get Together.*
 Hammond, J. Fred, President, East Tennessee Communications.*
 Harris, Robert G., Professor, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley.*
 Harvel, Barbara, President, Better Business Bureau of Arkansas Inc.*
 Hawthorne, Howell, President, Chattanooga County Speech & Hearing Center.*
 Hays, Charles, Northwest Oklahoma ILC.*
 Hays, Lois, Northwest Oklahoma ILC.*
 Hirschlein, Beulah, Professor, Oklahoma State University.*
 Hodek, Bruce, RSC Area Director, Dear Services Division.*
 Honey, Audrine, Valley Instant Printing, Inc.*
 Hughes, Michael, President, United Way of the Coastal Empire.*
 Hunt, James, Chancellor, University of Tennessee.*
 Hutton, Duane, District Superintendent, Board of Cooperative Education Services.*
 Jarrett, Frank, Director of Development, Kansas Special Olympics.*
 Jefferson, Dean, Northwest Oklahoma Independent Living Center.*

Jensen, Rodney, Northwest Oklahoma Independent Living Center.*
 Jensen, Thomas, Minority Floor Leader, Kentucky General Assembly.*
 Johnson, H.D., All-Pro Plumbing.*
 Johnston, Ivan, Mayor, City of Lawrenceburg.*
 Jones, Jerry Lee, President, Midland Business Center.*
 Jones, Mary Gardiner, Former FTC Commissioner, President, Alliance for Public Technology.*
 Joyer, Eugene, Senior Partner, Joyer Meredith Flitcroft & Crandell.*
 Kaal, Tony, Executive Director, Greater Muskogee Development Corporation.*
 Karp, Allan, President, New Jersey Association of the Deaf.*
 Kazragis, Roman, Branch Director, Utica Civic Association of the Deaf.*
 Keathly, David, Executive Director, Ponca City Main Street Authority.*
 Kirwan, Michael E., Executive Director, Freeport Human Relations Commission.*
 Klass, Morris D., Professor, Memphis State University.*
 Klein, Dorothy M., Executive Director, Area Wide United Way.*
 Klepichick, Glenn, President, Info-Tel Inc.*
 Koch, Ezra, K.E. Enterprises, Inc.*
 Kope, Lanny, Kope Associates.*
 Kropp, Wendell, Chairman of the Board, Shawnee Economic Development Foundation.*
 Kumpuris, Mike, Senior Vice President, St. Vincent Infirmary Medical Center.*
 Lamar, Sue, Chief Professional Officer, United Way of the Flint Hills Inc.*
 Lamet, Jerome S., Lamet, Kanwit & Associates, Former Regional Director, Federal Trade Commission.*
 Lashlee, Turner, President, Lashlee-Rich Inc.*
 Lawless, James, Mayor, City of Port St. Lucie.*
 Long, Gregory A., President, American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association.*
 Lowrimor, Ashpy, Senior Vice-President, Southern National Bank.*
 Lyle, Timothy, Executive Director, Springfield Robertson, Chamber of Commerce.*
 Malichi, Toby, Malichi Diversified.*
 Mason, Robert, President, RLM Enhancers, Inc.*
 McElwee, Paula, Director, LINK, Inc.*
 McGahan, Patti, Program Supervisor, Louisiana Center for the Blind.*
 McGuffey, James, Executive Director, Economic Council of Martin County.*
 McKain, E. Phillip, Executive Director, Pennsylvania Directors' Association for Community Action Inc.*
 McKown, Scott, Cygnet Associates.*
 McMahon, Robert, Chairman, Decatur Federal.*
 McManus, John, Executive Director, Massachusetts Council of Human Services Providers.*
 McWhorter, Mark, President, McWhorter Realty and Management Co.*
 McWilliams, Rick, President, Pennsylvania Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities.*
 Merck, Donovan, Director, Office of Education Technology, California Department of Education.*
 Milam, Debbie, Director of Volunteers, Volunteers in Public Schools.*
 Miller, Jana, Secretary, Missouri Industrial Development Council.*
 Miller, Terry P., Mayor, City of Stillwater.*
 Mitchell, Buddy, President, Dellinger, Inc.*
 Mitsakos, Charles L., Superintendent of Schools, Winchester MA Public Schools.*

Moffett, Greg, Director of Operations, Little Rock Paper Co.*

Morris, Corky, Sun City Transfer.*

Mullis, Claude, Northeast Florida League of Cities, Inc.*

Murphy, Dan, President, Murphy Sales and Marketing.*

Murphy, Morgan, President, First State Bank and Trust Company.*

Myers, Billie A., Executive Director, Arkansas Division of Volunteerism.*

Nahat, Emily, Education Programs Consultant, California Department of Education.*

Nelson, Helen Ewing, Distinguished Fellow, American Council on Consumer Interests, Former President and Founding Board Member, Consumer Federation of America.*

Nevrez, Miguel A., President, University of Texas—Pan American.*

Norvell, Charles, President, Thomas Rehabilitation Hospital.*

O'Connor, Barbara, Director, Institute for the Study of Politics and Media, CSU—Sacramento, Chairperson, Alliance for Public Technology.*

O'Donnell, Mike, Kansas University Small Business Development Center.*

Owen, Elizabeth, Director, Tennessee Division of Consumer Affairs.*

Payne, Jim, County Commissioner, Greene County, MO.*

Pardum, Theresa, President, Buffalo Civic Center of the Deaf.*

Parker, Edwin B., President, Parker Telecommunications.*

Parker, Everett C., Senior Research Associate, Fordham University, Former Director, Office of Communications, United Church of Christ.*

Pearce, Clyde, Attorney-Consultant.*

Pepe, Donald, Executive Director, Gilmer County Industrial, Development Association.*

Peterson, George, Vice President, National Geographic Society.*

Phillips, Kenneth E., Information System Director, City of Santa Monica City.*

Piccirillo, Timothy J., Program Manager, Community Resources for Independence—Satellite Office.*

Pirrong, Jan, President, Chromatic Technologies, Inc.*

Plumley, Harold, Director, Plumley Company, Inc.*

Polin, Paul William, Director, Consumer Education Committee.*

Powers, Jack, President, Spartanburg Tech. College.*

Preecs, Bart, Editor, Tri-Cities Media Study Project.*

Price, G. Douglas, Executive, Hawkins County.*

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